The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance:

DAILY CONSTITUTION, per annum,..... $10.00
Six months,..... 5.00
One month,..... 1.00
10

Single paper,.....
All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance; and, at the expiration of the time for which payment is made, unless previously renewed, the name of the subscriber will be stricken from our books.

CLUB RATES:

Ten copies,..... $ 80.00
Twenty copies,..... 150.00
Newsdealers liberally contracted with.
SEMI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, per an... 3.00
six months.... 1.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SQUARES.	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months.
1 square	3	6	8	10	16	20	35
2 squares	6	10	14	16	25	35	60
3 squares	8	14	20	25	40	50	75
4 squares	10	18	25	30	50	60	90
Quarter column	14	25	30	35	60	70	105
Third of a col	18	35	35	40	65	80	120
Half column	25	40	50	60	85	110	180
One column	40	70	100	130	160	200	350

Terms cash, before or on demand after the first insertion.

Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as new each insertion.

All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, under "Local Business," are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion.

No notice will appear for a less sum than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

The above prices will be charged for transient advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less... $2 50
Sheriff's Mortgage fi. fa. sales, per square.... 5 00
Tax Collector's sales, per square..... 5 00
Citations for Letters of Administration..... 3 00
Citations for Letters of Guardianship..... 3 00
Letters of application for dismission from Administration..... 4 50
Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship..... 3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land..... 5 00
Notices to Debtors and Creditors..... 3 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square..... 5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr. 1 00
Rules, Notices, 30 days..... 3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time... 1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notice to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare Five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta..... 5.00 A.M.
Arrive at Augusta..... 3.45 P.M.
Leave Augusta..... 7.00 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta..... 5.30 P.M.
No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta..... 5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta..... 3.00 A.M.
Leave Augusta..... 10.00 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta..... 7.40 A.M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN E. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; E. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta..... 7:38 A. M.
Arrive at West Point..... 12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point..... 12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta..... 5:30 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta..... 3:00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point..... 11:45 P. M.
Leave West Point..... 3:00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta..... 10:00 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—102 Miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon..... 7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta..... 2.00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta..... 7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon..... 1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta..... 6.30 P.M.
Arrive in Macon..... 2.10 A.M.
Leave Macon..... 5.40 P.M.
Arrive in Atlanta..... 4.30 A.M.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at..... 8 o'clock, A M
Close at..... 12½ o'clock, P M
Open at..... 2 o'clock, P M
Close at..... 6 o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at..... 8 o'clock, A M
Close at..... 10 o'clock, A M

feb19—dtf THOS. G SIMMS, P. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less, under this head, inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

ATTORNEYS.

FRANK E. BURKE, Attorney at Law, Preston, Webster county, Georgia. Collections promptly made and Litigated Cases attended to in all adjoining counties.

Particular attention given to cases in bankruptcy. aug23-dtf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. july16-dtf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Pencils, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted apr15-3m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov13-dly

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

I. E. SASSEEN, } *ATLANTA, GA.*
W. YORK, }
R. T. JOURDAN, }

J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks. jan15-dtf

R. E. BROWN, W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

(Opposite Depot)

MACON, GA.

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequalled system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1866, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love the case and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being located opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, and a sitting room at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please will secure a liberal share of the public patronage. jan16-dtf

THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1868. NUMBER 92

O. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney & Counsellor

AT LAW,

ATLANTA, Ga. Office in the building of the United States Court, on Broad street, formerly occupied by Brown & Pope, will practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton and Bibb counties, in the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta and Savannah, and in the supreme Court of the State.

The unfinished business of Brown & Pope is in course of preparation and will be completed by me. Office hours from 9 to 2, and from 3 to 6 o'clock. sept13 d3m

ELAM CHRISTIAN,

General Commission Merchant,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:—Col. C. W. Styles, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Hon. Warren Aiken, Bartow County, Ga. W. A. Huff & Co., T. W. Freeman & Co., Macon, Ga. sep2 2m

S. D. HEARD. R. W. HEARD

S. D. HEARD & SON,

Warehouse

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Augusta, Ga.

Commission for selling Cotton 1¼ per cent
Consignments solicited. sep20-d2w*

T. T. SMITH, Savannah. D. P. HILL, Atlanta. W. L. LAMPKIN, Forsyth,

SMITH, HILL & LAMPKIN,

COTTON

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SAVANNAH, GA.

WE are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments to ourselves, and on Cotton shipped to Northern markets or Liverpool. aug11-d3m

R. W. HOGAN, of Georgia,

WITH

W. A. RANSOM & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

384 & 386 Broadway, New York

Warren A. Ransom, Aaron P. Ransom, Darius W. Geer, Robert H. Boyd. sep8d1m

MORRIS & TRIMBLE,

Importers Manufacturers and Dealers in

French Burr and other Mill Stones,

BOLTING CLOTHS,

BEST quality Anker Brand, by the piece or cut to order. Smut Machines, Belting, and Mill Furnishing Goods generally.

WEST FALLS AVENUE,

Near Pratt Street Bridge, Baltimore. aug18-d3m

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,

HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,

Tools for all Trades,

Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.

WHITEHALL STREET ..... ATLANTA, GA mar27—dly

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next door to the United States Hotel apr1—d1y

MACGREGOR LINE!

DIRECT

Steam Communication

WITH EUROPE!

THE

Georgia and Liverpool

LINE:

OF

First-Class New Iron Clyde-Built Steamships,

COMPOSED OF THE

SARASOTA, Now building.
SALUDA, Now building.
SELMA, Now building.
SAVANNAH, Now building.
SATILLA, Now building.
WAVERLY, Captain BRYSON.
LEITH, Captain BARNETSON.
STIRLING, Captain BLACK.
RIGA, Captain HUNTER.
DON, Captain MASON.

Freight taken from and to St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Selma, Montgomery, Eufaula, Tallahassee, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Griffin, Albany, Americus, Greensboro, Madison, Covington, Athens, Newnan, LaGrange, West Point, Cuthbert, Dawson, Thomasville, Cartersville, and all points in the Southern States, Great Britain and the Continent.

Bills of lading signed on Railroad receipts at interior points of shipment. Press receipts at Savannah and dray receipts at Liverpool. Insurance effected from interior points of shipment and from Savannah, when desired, on our open policies here or in Liverpool.

Advance of three-quarters of the value at the time of shipment given upon consignments, and proceeds guaranteed.

Proposed days of sailing from Savannah, 1st and 15th of Each Month, commencing as follows:

WAVERLY, 1,500 bales capacity,.. 15th November.
DON, 2,500 bales capacity, - - 1st December.
RIGA, 3,500 bales capacity, - - 15th December.
LEITH, 4,500 bales capacity, - - 1st January.

Extra steamers of 1,500 and 3,000 bales capacity will be despatched to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Trieste, Genoa, and Cronstadt, whenever inducement offers.

Freight taken from Cardiff, or any indirect port, for Savannah. Apply to

WM. M. TUNO & CO.

In Liverpool to STODDART BROTHERS, and Leith to DONALD R. MACGREGOR. sep16 d3m

Good! Good! Good!

UNDER the head good, I, a few days since, sold a drug store very cheap. I now offer the following property equally as cheap:

Some of the best city property in the city, surrounded by Alabama and Forsyth streets on two sides, on the other by the Macon and Western Railroad, on the other by an ally. The property is central, within one hundred yards of the Capital; a fine place to build a fine warehouse; side track 66 feet; length 140. On the place a fine Livery Stable. This is the most desirable place in the city, and I offer it very low. One lot of land within seven miles of Lithonia, on the Georgia Railroad; also, one fine mare, very fine. I will give the best bargain that can be had in the city. Will take a good plantation near the city or some city property in part pay. I will be glad to change the farm, 100 acres, 3 fine orchards, house with 8 rooms, good gin house, cast gearing, all other necessary buildings. You had better call soon, I am determined to sell, and a *great bargain can be had, it can, it can; yes it can;* for I will sell, yes I will. Titles good. Out of Green Backs, and will have to take what I can get; that is too bad, but can't be helped.

I can be found at the City Drug Store, corner of Peachtree and Marietta street.

sept2-dim B. G. KELLEY.

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers.

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, at the Harris & Rose Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planting friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a copartnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors. JAS. H. WOOLFOLK
JOEL A. WALKER,
JNO. F. HAFER.

June 17—ddm

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the offie-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is fixed expressly vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privileges and trust of power have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sundays from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. OWNS, Delivery Clerks; A. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arrive	Mails Close.
Washington, D. C.	3.45, A. M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga.	7.45 A.M.	4.20 P.M. 5 P.M. 6 A.M.
Charleston	7.45 A.M.	4.20 P.M. 5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6.45 A. M.
Macon	4.0. A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.

Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Newnan to Franklin—Semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

LaGrange to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.

LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton—Tri-Weekly.

Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.

Lawrenceville to Gainesville—Weekly—Saturdays.

Athens to Gainesville—Semi-Weekly—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee Weekly—Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 29.

Mass Meetings are ordered, by the Executive Committee, at the following times and places:

Blackspear, Pierce county, Wednesday, October 7.

Jacksonville, Telfair county, Wednesday October 7.

"DISGUST."—The correspondent who signed "Disgust," and dropped letter in the Post Office last Thursday afternoon, is requested to call at this office immediately. The name shall be concealed.

"IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE."—*Reducing Expenses without Increasing Profits.* All hail, Mr. Bullock! but suppose we call you to a pause, and see how adroitly your Superintendent has pulled the wool over your eyes.

Hulbert says "the expenses of the State Road have been reduced at the rate of $10,266.64 per month, or $123,199.68 per annum." The receipts will be at least $35,000 less in the month of September than August, or $420,000 per annum, and the net profits will be reduced $24,733.36 per month, or $296,800.32 per annum. What facts to "show my selection of a Superintendent to have been wisely made."

For the eight months ending August 31st the Georgia Railroad Company paid into the treasury of the State Road, or through freights, an average of $32,800 per month. For the month of September, up to date, that company has paid in only *$14,000!* How's this, "wisely" selected Superintendent?

Now, it is easy enough to reduce expenses—any fool, or knave, can do that—but what do the owners of the State Road care for a reduction of the expenses if there is no increase in the profits? Into whose pocket goes the difference, eh?

GRAND MASS MEETING AT WASHINGTON.—The Democracy will rally in Mass Meeting at

WASHINGTON, WILKES COUNTY,

Thursday, the 1st of October. Immense preparations have been made, and a vast assemblage is expected. Several of the most distinguished and gifted speakers in Georgia and Carolina will be there.

The Georgia Railroad and its branches, generously proposes to transport for ONE FARE.

Persons going from this end of the line should go by the Wednesday night's train. An extra train will meet them at Barnett's, to convey them to Washington.

By authority of the Committee.

THE SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.—The Savannah News and Herald that was, is out anew under its youthful head, with an entire new dress, and an appearance altogether as neat and tidy as a maiden in her bridal robes. It gives us pleasure to note the rejuvenation of our ancient and time honored cotemporary.

Letter from Cobb County.

MARIETTA, GA., Sept. 28th, 1868.

Editor Constitution: Hope you will excuse me for intruding on your time and space, but being in a scribbling mood this evening I thought I would dot down a thought or two, with the hope that they might assist in the cause in which we are contending.

We have here a large Young Men's Democratic Club, and you have also one in Atlanta, and I suppose they are in every city, town and county, in our State; and it strikes me that if they will go to work with a will, assisted by the older men of our State, that we will be enabled to deal Radicalism, stealism, and every kind of ism that is working for the overthrow of Constitutional liberty and a white man's government, in the country, a blow that they will never recover from—a blow that will reinstate white men, honest men, to their legitimate places, and forever consign the Radical and Scalawags to the lowest depths of infamay, where they are, and where they properly belong.

Thank God, the day of our deliverance is near at hand, and when the result of the election is published to the world, it will show that Seymour, liberty and the Constitution has at last triumphed; and that America is once again a free and independent country, ruled by wise and honest men, and not by Scalawags, Penitentiary convicts, carpet-baggers and niggers.

Old Cobb will speak in thunder tones at the election in November, and show that Radicalism has but a poor hold upon our noble old county.

Your paper is doing yeoman service in the cause, and I hope it may continue to lash the scoundrels who would sell their State, and their honor, for office and a few rags, commonly called "greenbacks." Go on in the good work. Let not your energies flag; and when the Constitution has triumphed, and when the glad tidings are whispered upon every breeze, you may have the consolation of knowing that "THE CONSTITUTION" has done its duty, more than its duty, in the good cause in which every honest man in the country is now engaged.

May Heaven prosper you and yours.

P.

"GEN. LESLIE COMBS AND THE DEMOCRACY."—Under this heading, the Albany (N. Y.) Argus publishes General Combs' timely and excellent letter to the National Intelligencer, with the following note of introduction from a correspondent:

Editors Albany Argus: I desire that every Whig that ever held sacred the name of the illustrious Clay, will read the following letter of Gen. Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, the boosm friend of Clay; and stand by his side in this contest, vote for Seymour and Blair, and not affiliate with the Abolition party, the party that defeated Mr. Clay in 1844. It would be well for the Evening Journal to publish the letter of Gen. Combs for the benefit of its readers and the weak-kneed Whigs who have gone into the ranks of the Abolition party and the Radicals.

A WHIG THAT STANDS BY THE SIDE OF GEN. COMBS.

OHIO POLITICS.

Speech of Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr.

The folling abstract of a speech by Gen. Ewing, at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 25th instant, we find in a special telegram to the Commercial:

On the 1st of December, 1865, when Congress met, all the Southern States had governments of their own, organized by the advice of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, and by the electors of those States. They were in perfect working order. They recognized every known result of the war. Representatives and Senators were elected to Congress. Some of these could take the required oath and some could not. If Congress had accepted such as could have taken the oath, all would have been well to the whole country.

From 1861 Congress recognized that plan. They admitted Senators from Virginia, and Louisiana, and to-day slavery is not abolished by the Constitution of the United States, unless these governments, organized by Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, were valid as State Governments in the year 1865. Much kinder feelling existed between the whites and blacks than now. Now, if that adjustment had been made, there would have been no distracting tumults or threatened war of races; but the plan was thrust aside in violation of the Constitution, and for no reason but to secure power for the Republican party.

There are two theories in regard to these Southern States. The first is Governor Morton's, that these States had constitutions, that were not overthrown by the war, but whose machinery was displaced by the war. The difficulty with this theory is, that it don't cover the ground. Congress by its reconstruction measures, assumed to declare invalid all pre-existing State constitutions and laws, and asserted paramount authority for itself, to regulate, of its own will and pleasure, all governments and rights of person and property in those States.

The other plan is that of Thad. Stevens, that the States were out of the Union by their ordinances of secession. If this is so, they had a right to secede. Under that theory the South was right and the North wrong. I venture to say that there is not one soldier who would have risked his life in fighting the South, if he had thought it had a right to secede; and this theory is an insult to all soldiers of the Union army, but is a fit theory for a party who, for three years, have been trying to overthrow the Constitution. We fought to preserve and not destroy these States. We fought to keep in the Union. Under the reconstruction laws, ten millions of people are subjected to deprivation of their fundamental liberties, which Congress is expressly forbidden, by the Constitution, under any circumstances to touch.

The speaker then cited instances of these tyrannous features of the reconstruction acts, and continued: Now, the answer of the Radicals is, that these men are rebels. Those constitutional guarantees were inserted in the Constitution by our forefathers for the protection of rebels when they came together, descendants, as they were, of both Puritans and cavaliers. They said we will make provision so that our sons, if they should ever unfortunately be hard enough to rebel against the national authority, shall never be ground to powder or driven into exile as our forefathers were by a triumphant and revolutional government. Congress says, because these men are rebels it may trample them in the dust by measures of revenge, in defiance of the express precepts of the Constitution. Whenever party factions excuse themselves for thus openly and flagrantly violating the Constitution, and when the people ratify their usurpations, then constitutional liberty in this country is at an end. If this violation of the Constitution is approved by the people, then any party in power can take the rights of any portion of the people away, and Congress will be omnipotent.

I now propose to show you that the Republican party should be overthrown, because of the monstrously despotic character of the governments, they are imposing on the South. The speaker then referred to the present constitutions of some of the Southern States, Arkansas in particular, and said that all who voted in Ohio, last fall, against negro suffrage, could not subscribe to the constitution of that State. He continued that the constitution provides one system of common schools for the white and black, and, if white men will not send their children to these schools, they must maintain a private school; or, if they are too poor to do this, the legislature will punish him if he does not send his children to the public schools. Now, this is either to force amalgamation, or to drive out the whites. It will do one or the other in the end. Meanwhile, the result is continual conflict of the races.

The speaker then related a conversation he had with Judge Byers, of Arkansas, to show what was necessary to become a voter in that State. He continued: You may look in history, through a period of three hundred years, and you cannot find a record of such tyranny as this. It, in fact, forces the whites into a more abject condition than African slavery. I ask my Republican friends here if they are not disgusted with such a state of affairs? Words fail to express the abhorrence every candid man must feel for that system of radical government. It will take a standing army for years, aye, forever to preserve even the semblance of peace under it. This is the plan the Republican platform supports. All who vote for Gen. Grant make themselves a party to the infamous system of government I have described. If all of this were constitutional it would be intolerable; but it is clearly unconstitutional. It will finally work out in confiscating the estates of such white men as will not submit to it, and probably in an amalgamation of the remaining whites with the negroes.

The speaker referred to the system of taxation in South Carolina, denouncing it as confiscation in every form. Now the State officers of these Southern States are continually calling for troops to defend them, and when any outbreak occurs the Radicals North and South cry out, "Look at the revolutionary Democratic party—they are trying to plunge the South in another war." What do we want with a larger army than we had in 1860? We have no more to do than then, except to oppress the white men of the South and make votes for the Radical candidate for President. We would not if we could subject our Southern citizens to the government of ignorant negroes. We must fall if we continue the attempt; and more than that, we ought to fail. It this is disloyal talk, put me down as a rebel. I never was afraid of a name. The oft-repeated boast, that "the Republican party saved the country," is an impudent assumption. Republicans did their full share of the fighting, and so did the Democrats. Republicans filled all the offices in the rear, but the war was fought by the American people, irrespective of political parties; and to the people of both parties, in equal measure, belongs the honor and the fruits of the triumph.

The speaker then briefly discussed the questions of finance and expenditures, and especially the cost, present and prospective, of the reconstruction system, and the unequal distribution of the burdens of government between the rich man and the bond-holder on the one hand, and the middle and poorer classes on the other.

General Ewing then discussed the changes in our form of government, which are being made by the usurpation by Congress of the constitutional power of the President and the judiciary. He showed how it worked to increase the general burdens by making a successful execution of the laws, and especially an honest execution of the revenue laws impossible. He said the framers of the Constitution predicted that if the Government ever was destroyed, it would be by the usurpation by Congress of powers confided by the Constitution to the Executive and the Judiciary. He read from speeches by Madison and Hamilton in the committee of seven which framed the Constitution, in which they predicted that Congress would swallow up the chief powers of the other two co-ordinate departments, and our Government be thus destroyed. He said if General Grant should be elected, he had pledged himself in advance to let these usurpations continue, to let Congress dictate the policy of the Government, to refuse to exercise the great functions touching legislation, confided by the Constitution to the President. In short, to be a mere cipher in the Presidential chair, so far as legislation is concerned, and have no policy.

If he carries out that promise, then Congress may continue to trample on the Constitution, and there will be no President to preserve and defend it against their usurpations. In short, Congress will have swallowed up the other departments, and our Government will be changed to the form of the General Assembly, in which the Constitution will have no force, and the will of a legislative faction will be omnipotent.

General Ewing closed by discussing the appeals of the Radicals to the passions growing out of the dead issues of slavery and secession, and out of the war, which settled those issues.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, September 29.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment and was opened with prayer by Mr Adams, 20th District.

The journal was read and approved.

The General Appropriation Bill was read the second time and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SMITH, of the 36th, moved to reconsider so much of the Journal as relates to the action of the Senate on the bill to aid and encourage the enforcement of the laws. Senate refused to reconsider.

Motion to reconsider the bill prohibiting physicians from practicing medicine without license reconsidered. Motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived.

The Committee on the Tax Bill reported that they could not agree.

A minority report from the Committee on the Western and Atlantic Railroad was read.

On motion to take up the bill a great deal of discussion arose between the friends and opponents of the present administration.

The CHAIR ruled that a majority of the Senate was competent to take it up.

Mr. BURNS said that an unjust attack had been made in the report against Major Wallace, and it was desired to meet that attack, which would be done to-morrow.

Mr. WELLBORN moved to lay on the table. The yeas and nays were called and resulted, yeas 17, nays 21. So the Senate refused to lay on the table.

The motion was renewed to take up the bill.

Mr. NUNNALLY believed that as we are engaged in reading Senate bills for the third time, a House bill cannot be taken up without a suspension of the rules. He, therefore, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

On the appeal the yeas and nays were taken and resulted—yeas 20, nays 18.

So the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The previous question was called and sustained.

On the motion to take up the bill the yeas and nays were required and resulted, yeas 20; nays 18

Those voting in the affirmative are Adkins, Bowers, Brock, Coleman, Corbitt, Dickey, Griffin, of the 6th, Harris, Higbee, Jones, Jordan, Merrill, McArthur, McWhorter, Richardson, Sherman, Smith, of the 7th, Speer, Stringer, Welch—20.

Those voting in the negative are Adams, Bruton, Burns, Candler, Collier, Gignilliat, Griffin, of the 21st, Hinton, Holcombe, Hungerford, Lester, McCutchen, Moore, Nesbit, Nunnally, Wellborn, Winn, Wooten—18.

So the bill was taken up and laid on the table for the balance of the session.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to change the time of holding Superior Courts of Coweta Circuit. Passed.

A bill to alter and amend an act on the subject of Divorce. It proposes to make desertion for one year a sufficient cause for the granting of a divorce.

Messrs. HINTON and LESTER favored the passage of the bill.

Mr. WOOTEN made an eloquent speech against it.

The bill was lost.

The Committee of conference on the tax bill reported their inability to agree, and recommended the appointment of a new committee of conference.

A motion to lay the report on the table was defeated.

The report was then adopted.

A bill to provide for the payment of teachers for the year 18 8. Laid on the table.

A bill to grant liens on saw mills to persons furnishing timber to such mills. Passed.

Senate adjourned to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

THE CONSTITUTION

—HAS THE—

LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION

Of any paper published at this point, and several hundred

MORE THAN ANY TWO.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 30.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:

GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:

1. HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:

1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham.
   J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

DISCLAIMER.—We were not aware of the purport of the correspondence between Dr. J. G. Westmoreland and Dr. D. W. Lewis, in THE CONSTITUTION yesterday morning, else it had not appeared. We supposed it was a friendly correspondence betwen these gentlemen for the general good of the College, and required it paid for only for the reason that it was for the benefit of a private corporation. Dr. Powell certainly mislead us as to the character of the correspondence, although he may have had no such intention.

We regret that we did not read the document before our paper went to press, and disclaim any purpose, whatever, of doing injustice or wrong to any party, by the publication. Knowing nothing of former differences, we were the more easily imposed upon.

A GOOD REPRESENTATIVE.—In her "legal tender" Bibb has one of the best Representatives on the floor of the House. Col. O. G. Sparks, who has for a long lifetime avoided politics and place, was forced from his business and social repose to make a race for the Democracy in the last State election. Turner (colored) was the Radical candidate, and the negroes of Bibb being largely in the majority, he received the highest number of votes. Turner being declared ineligible by the House, and Col. Sparks having received the next highest number of votes, (the white vote of his county) was declared elected, and now occupies the seat.

For plain, practical common sense, Col. S. has no superior in the House, and his unerring judgment, unbending integrity and unfaltering fidelity to duty and the trusts reposed in him, always marked him as one of the safest counsellors and most useful workers in his branch of the General Assembly. Bibb and our sister city may well be proud of such a representative.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The General Assembly has adopted a joint resolution to adjourn on the 6th of October. We trust it will rescind its action. Such a course is imperatively demanded by the best interests of the State. There are valid and tangible reasons why it should do so. Prominent among these is its sworn duty to arrest every aggressive and revolutionary movement of the opposition. The same promptness with which it checked the wicked designs of the Governor, in the Camilla affair, may be necessary in rebuking other evil movements on the part of the enemy. The highest sense of duty to the State, and of patriotism to the country, demand a prolongation of the session until the eve of the election. There will be but a few intervening days between the one on which you propose to adjourn and the 3d of November. With an unscrupulous enemy to deal with, there is no telling what election frauds and diabolical acts they may attempt to perpetrate.

Let the Radicals rave and howl to their hearts' content. They appear beautifully consistent in ranting about extravagant expenditures—they, whose party has bankrupted the whole country in partisan legislation.

The people of Georgia demand it of you. They will sustain you in standing to your posts till the crisis is past.

"The Fires Burn Bright."

It behooves the Democratic party everywhere, between this and the election to put forth its mightiest efforts. There should be no flagging of spirit, nor relaxing of energy until the victory is secure. No great result was ever yet achieved without work. A prize worth possessing is worth toiling for. Our friends in the great States of the North and West are working with a determined zeal that presages success. Let us take example of them, and whilst Radical gasconades are playing the game of brag, play a game of our own that will certainly win. Croakers and weak-kneed men are a sort of driftwood common to all political parties. The want of any faith in their souls leads them at times to doubt even themselves. They never see anything ahead but disaster and defeat. They cannot understand why it was that in the star of destiny that shone brightly above, Napoleon lost sight of the snowy Alps. They cannot tell how it was that the shoeless feet of the soldiers of Washington were insensible to the frozen Delaware, in the more pleasing prospect beyond. The world is still full of doubting Thomases in spite of that sublime faith which should light up the Christian creed. In politics as in everything else there are scores of wavering men whose timidity is ever prompting them to prepare the way for a denial of what they weakly professed, and to shift sail according as the breeze may change. For the benefit of such, we subjoin the following from the National Intelligencer:

The tremendous efforts of the corrupt Radical leaders every where entrenched in public office, to stem the ever rising tide of popular indignation against them by using the money of the people as fraudulently filched by rapacious hands from incoming revenues, have as yet proved abortive. This, though a few designing croakers have not ceased to predict disastrous consequences to the cause represented by Seymour and Blair. The place of such, if intelligent and experienced political partisans, (the class to whom we alone allude,) is unquestionably with that enemy to whom they constantly and persistently give aid and comfort by their demoralizing and demoralized conduct. The kind embraces of that enemy they will assuredly invoke, claiming to be meritorious parties deserving conspicuous reward, should he triumph in the great struggle now so close at hand.

We wish to assure our readers that all the battles, without exception, that have been joined against the enemy, whether in State, county, city, or town, up to the present hour, have shown such gains as to be indicative of the most excellent results in the October elections. Mr. Greeley of the Tribune has himself, in view of them, expressly stated to his friends that they must do better hereafter if they are to succeed. With this admission of the great Radical journalist, and with the assurances of our intelligent friends from the great States that are to vote in October, that the "fires burn bright," and the "skies are bright up to the present hour," let all of our readers, whatever the anxieties they should have or do now feel, pay not the least heed to the empty boastings or braggings of the open enemy, and much more to the raven notes of the class of croakers we have before referred to, whose place, in consistency with the tendency of their conduct, is with the enemy.

The World in Commotion.

Revolutions seem to be the order of the day. The nations are rocking to and fro as if some mighty earthquake had shaken them to the base. Spain is in the throes of a convulsion which threatens to upset the established dynasty of years. The Bourbon throne is crumbling beneath the first glance of a newly risen Republican sun; and the Queen is forced to refuge in a foreign land. The power of the insurgents is organized into a formidable array against the hosts of royalty. The people want a change. Sore-ridden by an oppressive monarchy, they cry for deliverance. But their necks have so long been fashioned to the yoke, the yoke their necks, that we question their fitness for any other form.

General Prim at the head of the revolt, is an old army officer in Spain. His name is prominently connected with the various revolutionary movements in that country for the past 30 years. His rallying cry has never failed to stir the lovers of freedom and their fatherland against the cruel injustice of the reigning power. Espartero, another prominent insurgent actor, is also famed for his services in behalf of the Government. In the effort to quell the revolt of the Spanish South American Provinces, he met with disaster at the hands of Bolivar, by whom their independence was achieved. To-day he is more emphatic in his opposition to the Government of Spain, than he was then in its defense. The movement is a deep seated one, and under the lead of such men, it promises the overthrow of prevailing dynasties. The whole country is in a state of siege, with the insurgents moving upon the capital. The throne of Isabella is destined to fall in the fray, and we shall see whether or no a more despotic one is erected in its stead. In France likewise the mutterings of discontent are heard on every side. Another Bourbon throne presses heavily upon the rights and liberties of the people. The *vox populi* is heard in a threatening tone. Its meaning is scarcely to be misunderstood. Louis Napoleon refuses to aid the Queen of Spain, because he knows that all the powers of his Government may at any moment be required at home, and that the popular uprising in Spain is but the echo to the Republican voice of France. In South America the red hot waves of Revolution are beating and dashing to and fro between Brazil and Paraguay. From Mexico, we have advices of a fresh outbreak against the Government. In Italy a like disaffection is silently invoking the spirit of revolution. The spirit of discontent is fearfully abroad. The line of the poet,

"Uneasy rests the head that wears a crown,"

is verified in the popular commotions with which all Europe seems to be shaken at this time. But we have as little assurance of permanent Republicanism in Europe as we would have of a monarchy or a despotism in this country, should the madness and folly of our people rush on to such a change. In the face of past history, and traditions pointing remotely back to monarchical systems, there is little hope of Republican government in Europe. The same reasons and arguments against it there, apply with equal force in favor of its continued existence here.

In the United States we have a revolution within a revolution. In every section of the country the people are treading above volcanoes, which at any moment threaten to envelop the land in a sulphurous flame. Here the revolution which should have ended with Lee's surrender, still goes on. It would seem that the Republican spirit in which our own government was founded, and with which in 1798, all France was enthused, had been gradually stealing away from us, and infusing its more liberal principles into the monarchical systems of Europe. Having for a time deserted our shores, it has gone a coquetting with the old maids of monarchy in other lands. We believe it will return in due time, full of disgust at its first love. At present, scarcely any disposition of it remains to check our s[illegible]ems which they tion to adopt the very [illegible] off.

are struggling [illegible]

The wh[illegible]orld is in commotion. We need not be surprised at what a day may bring forth.

Industrial Pursuits.

There is much good sense and practical wisdom in the following article from the *Christian Index* of this city. It addresses itself with peculiar force to the people of the South in their changed condition.—Read it, and act upon the precept it imparts.

The English "Commonwealth" continued for eleven years only; but, brief as was that period, it left an enduring impress on the character on the nation. Two centuries have been largely moulded by it.—Take one example of this influence.

"The prevalence of democratic principles' at that time, as Clarendon informs us, 'engaged the country gentlemen to bind their sons apprentices to merchants' and it is still true, as Hume alleged in his day, that commercial and mercantile pursuits have "ever been (deemed) more honorable in England, than in any other European kingdom." The more aristocratic and contemptuous sentiment of the Continent in the premises, found expression through the sneer of Napoleon, that the English were a nation of shop-keepers.' He counted on this fact, too, as a proof that they must be defective in martial spirit, and could not wage successful warefare against France. But there can be no question, that it was a momentous, if not determinative element, in the causes to which, when the shock of arms came, he owed his overthrow. It not only conduced to the undisputed supremacy of Britian on the seas; but in the language of Chalmers, the higher and the lower ranks," from the time of the Commonwealth onward, "were thus brought closer together, and all of them inspired with an activity and vigor that had no examble in former ages" or in foreign nations.—whence flowed the wealth, which enabled England to supply "the sinews of war" for the most costly conflict of modern times, except (alas!) our own.

Our Southern people may gather an important lesson from these facts. So great a change in the structure of society as the abolition of slavery, and the almost equal revolution in financial affairs which must be wrought under the enormous burden of taxation, cannot fail to modify our plans of life to an extent that shall be felt by our children's children. To make this modification salutary, demands that multitudes who might once have led lives of pleasure should address themselves with promptness and perseverance to professional, mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural and mechanical pursuits. In proportion as we have sufficient intelligence to discern this necessity and sufficient force of will and wisdom to act on it, we shall make these times of commotion an era as memorable for good in the history of our people as the Commonwealth in that of England.

We are happy to know that the policy for which our altered circumstances call is in process of adoption. Families belonging to the first circles of society have representatives in all industrial pursuits. In every honest calling are persons "nursed in the lap of ease and luxury." Where fathers practiced professions, the sons are learning trades—are holding the plough-handle and wielding the hammer.

An effete aristocracy, here and there, may sneer at these things. It may repeat, under another form, the error of Harrington, who pronounced it impossible ever to restore monarchy in England, because 'the balance of power depends on the balance of property,' while his book was scarcely published before monarchy was restored! So this aristocracy may agree that the balance of property will determine the balance of respectability. But it mistakes the matter. We give it leave to sneer indeed, but advertise it of its error. The balance of respectability will follow the ballance of MANLINESS. And in due season, the balance of manliness will control the balance of property; carrying even the forlorn hope of aristocracy over to the ranks of the classes it now contemns. The family names most honored in *the South of a hundred years to come*, will be largely found among the names, which, during the next few years, appear on the census roll, in advertisements, and on signs, in connection with the various forms of productive labor.

It is the duty of Christians to improve these changes for the cause of truth and righteousness. The churches will flourish hereafter, or languish, to a great degree, according as this enlarging social element is or is not leavened by evangelical influences. As a method of spiritual usefulness to the next generation, why should we not place the children whom it is our desire to rear in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, among those who are training for professional, mercantile, agricultural and mechanical pursuits — with the hope that they may become leading men in these classes, and use their leadership for the glory of Christ and the salvation of souls? Put your sons in the store, the shop, the field, and seek in their behalf the grace of God, that they may "stand up for Jesus" there.

FOUR MONSTER DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS. The Ohio Statesman gives the following glowing account of four monster Democratic meetings at different points, on the 17th:

The meeting held that day at Springfield, Illinois, which was addressed by Hon. George H. Pendleton, is said to have numbered thirty-five thousand, and to have overflowed with enthusiasm.

The meeting at Wheeling, West Virginia, at which Judge Thurman and other distinguished gentlemen spoke, is represented to have numbered thirty thousand, and was the greatest political demonstration ever held in that portion of the country.

On the same day Hon. C. L. Vallandigham had a meeting of fifteen thousand at Jackson C. H., in this State, where the wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and at Hamilton, O., on the night of that day, there was the greatest night meeting ever held in that place.

A special to the Cincinnati Commercial says that the Democrats claim that the meeting numbered ten thousand; but that he thinks that five thousand is nearer the number; that the people after the speaking was over became perfectly wild, and shouted for Seymour, Blair and Vallandigham with an enthusiasm that beggars description. Thomas O. Lowe, the son of Colonel Lowe, of the Union army, who lost his life in West Virginia, and General Cummings, formerly of Crittenden's corps, were the speakers, who set their hearers wild with enthusiasm.

TELFAIR COUNTY.—A correspondent at Jacksonville informs us of the death, recently in this county, of Mr. Woodson Wilcox, one of its best known and most estimable citizens. A tribute to his memory will be found elsewhere.

Our correspondent also informs us that Democratic members of the House of Representatives have been elected in both Telfair and Irwin counties, for which we say well done Telfair and Irwin! Such news can always have a prominent place in these columns. Perhaps as Governor Bullock may not have heard from these counties, it would not be amiss to call his attention to it.—*Journal and Messenger.*

GOOD NEWS FROM INDIANA.—The Ohio Statesman, of the 24th, gives cheering news from Indiana. It says:

We have reliable information from Indiana that there is not one particle of doubt as to the election of Hendricks (the Democratic candidate for Governor,) on the second Tuesday of October, and as to the State going for Seymour and Blair in November. They want more Greenbacks and lighter Taxes in Indiana.

[illegible] from the Hon. B. H. Hill.

[From the New York Tribune.]

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR—I have read all you have said in the Tribune on the subject of the collision at Camilla, in the State of Georgia. I beg permission to make a statement which will present this whole affair in its true light to you and the Northern people.

Early in the canvass the whites of that State (nine-tenths of whom are Democrats) received positive information that the negroes were being encouraged to arm themselves and hold nightly drills in military style. They were told that the object of the Democratic party was to re-enslave them, and that they must resist its success by force, and especially kill negroes who should vote the Democratic ticket. Very soon this canard, which originated in the Leagues, was openly proclaimed. White and colored speakers at public meetings advised the negroes to get ready to fight, and were reminded that they could use the torches for dwellings as well as the guns and axes against the people. A painful rumor obtained currency that the acting Governor (Bullock) was in sympathy with, if not actually aiding the movement. I do not know that this was actually so. This state of things naturally created an alarm. Several outbreaks were attempted, and several conspiracies to kill white people detected, and the negroes, when arrested in different portions of the State, said they had authority and orders to this effect. We also most satisfactorily obtained information that the object of the few whites who incited the negroes to their crimes was two fold. First. To place the negroes, by discipline and excitement, beyond the influences which might induce them to vote with the Democrats, or not to vote at all. 2d. To provoke collisions expressly to influence the Northern people with charges of "Rebel outrages." Now the interests and the policy of the whites was just the reverse. In the first place, it was Democratic property, and Democratic families, which would be endangered if riots occurred. In the next place, if the negroes became demoralized by these politico-military organizations and frequent assemblages, the crops would not be well gathered; and Democrats owned the crops, and their impoverished condition made them anxious to gather as much as possible for the anticipated high prices. But lastly, we knew that the the result of the Presidential election depended chiefly on the vote of the Northern States, and we were exceedingly anxious to avoid every possible occurrence which could excite the passions of the Northern people. Our property, our safety, our families, our maturing crops, and our *party policy* all combined, to make us anxious—universally anxious—*to keep the peace.* How could we effectually keep the peace? None but those who felt the responsibility will ever know the difficulties with which our situation invested this question. But we resolved by common concert and counsel,

First: To bear every insult, and even outrage, possible, and never to resist or resort to force in any form, except when actually necessary to protect property, person, or family.

Second: To stop, by the constituted State authorities, all these nightly drillings, secret military organization, and *armed* assemblages, of every character, as calculated to break the peace.

We had no confidence that the Governor would voluntarily aid us. Therefore, letters were addressed to the Legislature urging action. The Legislature did act by passing resolutions requesting and urging the Governor to issue his proclamation forbiding these armed demonstrations. The Governor issued his proclamation, but in a style and false charges which greatly confirmed the worst fears of the whites as to his sympathy with these movements.

But we had the proclamation, and we hoped that all threatened dangers would disappear. Now, there was not the slightest desire, as you seem to think, of interfering with the constitutional right of black and white to keep and bear arms," or to have Republican meetings—as many and as long as they desire. We only desired to prevent military drills, and organizations not authorized by law, and armed assemblages calculated to break the peace; and these we desired to prevent by *legal authority*, executed by the *civil officer*. You now have the exact reason why the Sheriff met the approaching, armed procession, and after exhibiting the Governor's proclamation, told the leaders they could hold the meeting peaceably, but begged them not to attempt it in violation of that proclamation.

Camilla is a very small village of not exceeding, I would say, 300 inhabitants—black and white—men, women, and children.

A large assemblage of negroes gathered from surrounding counties, led by these white men, and all armed, and to be excited by inflammatory speeches, and many of them by other causes, placed the people, families, and houses of that little village in danger of *pillage, rape* and *burning*, with the alternative, if prevented, of fearful "Rebel outrages," to kill negroes, and prevent free speech, scattered all over the North just as the State election was approaching which, it was believed, would determine the Presidential election!

I know both Pierce and Murphy, the two white men who conducted the whole affair. They are of the most emphatic specimens of what are termed carpet-baggers. Before the passage of the Reconstruction measures, there was no complaint heard against them. These measures *disfranchised* every intelligent white citizen who had held office in that country. Pierce settled as a Bureau agent in Lee county, and Murphy in Dougherty county, adjoining the county in which Camilla is situated; and in the counties of Lee and Dougherty there are five negroes to one white. I have no idea that one dozen white Republicans could be found in the three counties. Thus, you see at a glance the temptations offered to Pierce and Murphy to get office by the large negro votes. Accordingly since the passage of the reconstruction measures these men have *sorted* with the negroes. Pierce was for a time a candidate for Congress at the last election. He has now received the nomination for that position from a convention of negroes. Murphy was elected Sheriff by the negroes at the last election, but was unable to give the bond. He is now, I believe, on the electoral ticket. We have narrowly escaped several bloody riots in that region before. Our people here *believed* these men, especially the latter, incited them. They were both *distinctly* in view, with others, when we counted the difficulties in the way of preserving peace, and when we sought to secure the proclamation.

But in spite of that proclamation, and all the remonstrances of our people, and the fears of our women and children, they persisted in holding armed assemblages of negroes, and the Camilla riot is the unfortunate result.

This Camilla riot, properly understood, will exhibit to the Northern people more clearly than a thousand speeches could, the exact reason why the Southern whites are, at present, unwilling to extend universal, indiscriminate suffrage to the negroes. It is because they can be taken possession of by a very few bad white men, seeking office at their hands, and made terrors to society, and destroyers of safety for property and security for families. Many of the more intelligent understand and repudiate these influences, but the greater number do not.

In these very counties of Lee and Dougherty, in which Pearce and Murphy reside, I do personally know (for I plant in both those counties) that in 1868—after the surrender, mark you—lands were selling at from $10 to $20 per acre. Immediately after the passage of these reconstruction measures, these very lands commenced declining, and I do know that some of them have recently been sold (with cotton as high as it was in 1866) at one dollar per acre in gold!

To have our families and our lives thus constantly menaced and our property depreciated, is certainly a fearful and sad condition. Let every man in the North place himself, his family, and his property in this condition in his native country, and then, when he makes the most peaceable efforts possible, in a lawful way, to avert those dangers, let him hear himself denounced as "a Rebel," "an enemy," and "a traitor," and guilty of "Rebel outrages," and he will have some idea of the exact condition of the Southern whites, many of whom did all in their power, like the writer, to prevent secession, and who have never seen the day when they would not give their lives to preserve the Constitution.

Our people bear these evils. Is there any other people on earth who would bear them so patiently? Why do they bear them? Because they look hopefully to the Northern people to rescue them. They love every man North who is willing to rescue them. They want, above all things, peace. They will make any other sacrifice, accede to any other demand the North can make, to secure peace. But they cannot and they will not consent, by their own act, to dishonor themselves by disfranchising their wisest and best men, and agree to a scheme which must place their wives and their children, and their little remnant of property, under the dominion of ignorant, semi-barbarous negroes, excited and led on by a few bad white men who have no desire but to get office at the hands of these negroes. Why should they, for peace, consent to that which must destroy all peace?

Yours, very truly, B. H. HILL.

New York, Sept. 24, 1868.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY September 29.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The rules were suspended for the purpose of reading certain House bills the first time.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Bill to prescribe the mode of electing the mayor and members of council of the city of Atlanta.

Mr. WINN offered a substitute to this bill.

Bill passed as amended.

Act to amend an act donating the lands of the Okefenokee swamp to the Georgia Orphans' Home. Lost.

Bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Crew. Passed.

Bill to change the line between the counties of Washington and Johnson. Passed.

Bill to provide the time and manner of hearing writs of *quo warranto*. Passed.

Bill to fix the salary of the clerk of the office of the Secretary of State. Lost.

Bill to authorize Judges to draw on the county treasury for the payment of all attorneys appointed by him for the defense of parties. Lost.

Bill for the relief of Johnson & Sanders, of the county of Crawford. Laid on the table.

Bill for the relief of David P. Vickers. Passed.

Bill for the relief of William and Robert Rogers, of Milton County. Lost.

Bill to amend section 4,487 of Irwin's Code. Lost.

Bill to change the line between the counties of Calhoun and Early. Passed.

Bill to change the lines between the counties of Macon and Sumter. Passed.

Bill to increase the bonds of the Treasurer of the State of Georgia to $500,000. Lost.

Bill regulating salaries of Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, &c. Lost.

Bill for the relief of H. L. Carroll and Rebecca Matthews, of Union county. Passed.

Bill to relieve T. C. Cook, of Union county. Passed.

Bill to constitute the county of Fulton a Judicial Circuit, to be called the Atlanta Circuit Lost.

Bill to alter and amend the charter of the town of Weston. Passed.

Bill for the relief of J. M. Moss, of Thomas county. Passed.

Bill for the relief of Amos Hicks, of Thomas county. Passed.

Bill to repeal section 897 of the Code. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Senate adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, September 29.

The Atlanta Medical College bill was again taken up.

Mr. SCOTT, of Floyd, had the floor and spoke at length on the motion to postpone the bill indefinitely. He called the previous question, which was not sustained.

Mr. CRAWFORD—I have taken the pains to ask men of eminence about this matter. I had a conversation with a gentleman as I came to this House this evening, and he stated that by all means this bill should pass. They talk about this matter being in the court. If Mr. Lewis' statement is correct, this bill should pass, because the law as it is, is a fraud.

Mr BAGNUM claimed the right to speak for the medical fraternity. I thought that it was necessary to repeal the law. He read a manuscript speech at length on the subject.

Mr. FORT spoke in favor of a repeal of the amendment.

Mr MILLS was in favor of repeal, and read a speech on the subject, reviewing the arguments for and against the question.

Previous question called, and vote taken on the motion to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. SIMON said that he did not desire to espouse the cause of either side; that it was his desire to see this matter settled, and he therefore offered a substitute for the bill, adding General John B. Gordon, General Howell Cobb and other distinguished gentlemen to the Board of Trustees. He thought this was the proper plan to settle this difference, and hoped that the House would adopt the substitute. The vote was then taken on the substitute and it was lost.

The vote was then taken on the bill and it passed.

The House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

A One-armed Soldier Responds to the Republican State Executive Committee.

From the Ohio Statesman.]

FINDLAY, OHIO, Sept. 15, 1868.

To the "Republican Central Committee" at their rooms at Columbus, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN: By this day's mail I am in receipt of the following note:

STATE UNION REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ROOMS, COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 11, 1868.

To P. M. at Findlay, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: You are requested to contribute $20 to this Committe for legitimate campaign purposes, and to forward the same by the 25th inst. It is confidently expected you will respond promptly in this hour of our need.

Yours with respect,
A. B. BUTTLES, Chairman.
RODNEY FOOS, Secretary.
S. S. WARNER, Treasurer.
WM. DENNISON,
R. D. HARRISON,
W. R. THRALL,
E. L. TAYLOR,
State Union Executive Committee.

Now gentlemen you must be laboring under a mistake. Do you for one moment suppose that I would give a cent to support a party false to all its pledges, false to the country, false to everything but its own party interest and that of the bloated and aristocratic bondholder? I fought through the war as Colonel of the 21st O. V. I., and my right arm lies mouldering near Dallas, Georgia; but I fought to preserve the Union under the Constitution; and now, so help me God, I will vote to preserve the Constitution under the Union.

Never will I give a cent, or a vote to support a party which works "outside the Constitution;" a party which believes a negro as good as a white man; a party in favor of taxing labor for the benefit of capital; a party in favor of taxing white men to feed lazy and idle negroes in the Freedmen's Bureau; a party in favor of keeping a standing army in the Southern States when they have been "reconstructed" as it is styled, and their dirty, disgraceful carpet-bag representatives have been admitted to the floors of the Congress.

Gentlemen, with assurances of my most "hifalutin" and distinguished consideration, I have the honor to be, etc.

J. M. NEIBLING,
Special Agent, P. O. D.

Election in Irwin County.

IRWINVILLE, Sept. 24, 1868.

Editors Journal and Messenger: Enclosed you will find a synopsis of the proceedings of a public meeting in Irwin county. On yesterday the election (under the especial order of Governor Bullock for this and Telfair counties) came off in this county, and resulted in the election of the Democratic ticket without opposition. Captain Tom Wilcox, a sterling Democrat, is elected to the Legislature. It is believed by those who ought to know the state of popular feeling here, that Irwin county will not give Grant and Colfax a single vote. "So mote it be." Everybody nearly belongs to the Seymour and Blair Clubs. If all the other counties will do as well as Irwin promises to do, Georgia is safe.

Respectfully, D. Y. HUNTER.

SOON CURBED.—The Camilla affair must have been a very "short horse" to the Federal investigator, Capt. Mills, as he passed up to Atlanta last night, with Bureau Howard, of Albany. How many worthless negroes he talked with and what his conclusions are, we can only guess at. We will know positively, probably, in a few days. Be sure another round will be added by it to the Radical cartridge-box of misrepresentation and abuse.—*Journal and Messenger.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

Result of the Interview of Alabama Delegation with the President.

Grand Democratic Rally in Mobile.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—A committee of the Alabama delegation met the President by appointment this morning. The Secretary of War was present. The President gave the committee assurances that order would be maintained in Alabama, and the State Government would be maintained. The Secretary of War is preparing a letter for General Meade, which he will deliver to the committee at ten o'clock to-morrow, when they will depart, stopping at Atlanta to deliver documents to Meade.

Gov. Smith has no doubt the Legislature will adopt measures authorizing the people to elect Presidential Electors, and he has no apprehension of disorders now that the Federal Government is committed to their prompt suppression.

Lieutenant Scott states that in the recent fight in Texas, among nine persons killed were five white men painted like Indians.

Dispatches from Gen. Sherman confirm the recent reports regarding Col. Forsyth's command. They had been rescued.

Short Cabinet session to-day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Cuba has arrived with McClellan aboard.

MOBILE, September 29.—There was a grand Democratic demonstration last night. Twenty-five clubs aggregating 8,000 persons in procession. The streets were crowded, and the whole city brilliantly illuminated. The Register office and other buildings were beautifully decorated. It was the grandest political demonstration ever witnessed in Mobile. Everything passed off quietly.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Cotton more active and ¼ better, sales 2 800 at 26. Flour dull and heavy; Southern heavy and lower; common to fair extra 8 60a9 20. Wheat heavy and 2a3 lower. Corn closed dull at 1 lower; mixed Western 1 16a1 18. Pork firmer but quiet at 29 50. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet. Rice easier at 8¾a9¼ for new crop. Turpentine 44½a45. Rosin 2 85a7 50. Freights to Liverpool firmer. Gold closed weaker. Exchange depressed at 8¾. Tennessees, new, 67¾; North Carolinas 75¾.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—Cotton firm at 25½. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull. Corn firm; white 1 20; yellow 1 26. Lard 20¼. Virginia sixes, old inscribed, 40¾ bid, 45¾ asked. North Carolina sixes 75 bid.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Cotton in fair demand and advanced; middlings 23; sales 8,300; receipts 3,344. Sterling 51a53. New York ¼ discount. Sugar and molasses nominally unchanged. Flour dull; superfine 7 00; treble extra 8 25a 0 00; choice 10 50a13 00. Corn dull at 92a95. Oats better at 56a58. Hay dull; Ohio river 22 50; St. Louis 24 50. Bran steady 1 15. Pork dull at 30 50. Bacon dull; shoulders 12¾a13; clear sides 16¾a17. Lard quiet and unchanged.

MOBILE, September 29.—Market firm; sales 8,000; middling 23; receipts 537; exports 71.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 29.—Spirits turpentine firmer at 39; New York casks 40; rosin dull; tar firmer at 2 60. Cotton active; middlings 22¾a23.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 29.—Cotton in good demand and firmer; sales 365 bales; middlings at 23; receipts 634 bales; exports, coastwise, 939 bales.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 29.—Market active and firmer; sales 234 bales; receipts 451 bales; middlings at 23a23¼. Cotton is coming in freely.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 29.—Cotton firm with an advancing tendency; sales 247; middlings at 23; receipts 1,052 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,278 bales.

THE AMAZONS.

A Family of Women-farmers in New York.

From the Revolution.]

As facts are worth more than theories, I will give you some account of Mrs. Roberts, who has gained the appellation at the head of this article. Some three years ago I visited her home in Pekin, a small village in Niagara county, N. Y. Mrs. Roberts' family consisted of herself, husband, seven girls, and two boys. The mother at the outset of her married life had resolved to make no distinction in the development of her children, and she and her daughters went into the field and worked side by side with the men. The result was the girls could do as much work, and do it equally as well, as the boys, and the women were equal with the men in strength and capacity. At the time of my visit, six of the daughters had attained womanhood, and I was astonished to see the difference in the physical development of these women and those in the world at large; any one of them would measure across the shoulders and around the waist as much as any common sized man. There was no part of farm work but what they could do. Any one of these women would hitch the horses to the wagon, load it with barrels of apples, potatoes, cords of wood or whatever it might be, drive eight miles to market, sell or discharge their produce, caring as little what the world said of them as though it had no existence. They had a little world of their own, and whoever went there to visit them felt a sense of freedom, such as could not be felt elsewhere, at least, so it seemed to me. Mrs. Roberts instituted what was called a farm-school, employing a good teacher, and taking a few children from abroad. She had four hours each day devoted to study, and six to work; and after that the time was spent in pleasure and recreation. Musical and literature entertainments were gotten up, in which all the members joined, old and young. I have seen the father on several occasions engage in a wrestling match with some one of his daughters, when it was hard to tell who gained the mastery; and here I will say that Mr. Roberts is a man six feet in height, and of good mental qualities. He, as well as his wife, has been ever active in the cause of reform; he has presented several useful inventions to the public, among which is a peat machine, which he is now engaged in manufacturing and bringing before the public. They sold their farm soon after my first visit there, and now four of the daughters are married, and the family is somewhat scattered. Mrs. Roberts is beginning to come before the public as a speaker on equal rights, dress, reform, and kindred subjects.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN IRWIN COUNTY. According to previous notice the people of Irwin county assembled at Irwinsville, where a barbecue had been prepared, on the 7th of this month. The meeting was organized by calling the Rev. Jacob Young to the Chair, and electing Capt. Manassah Henderson Secretary. The Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting to be to organize a Seymour and Blair Club. A committee to draft resolutions being appointed, they returned the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic party in New York, on the 4th of July last, and that we will use all honorable means to secure the election of its nominees, Seymour and Blair, for President and Vice President.

2d. That in order more effectively to work for the accomplishment of this desirable purpose, we organize a Club, to be called the Seymour and Blair Club of Irwin county, the members of which shall stand pledged to support Seymour and Blair, by their votes and influence.

Hon. J. B. Dorming was elected President, W. W. Poulan, Vice President, and Capt. M. Hudson, Secretary.

An Executive Committee of two in each Militia District was also appointed.

D. S. Hunter then addressed the meeting in favor of Seymour and Blair.

Names for the Club were then called for, and with but few exceptions all present pledged themselves for Seymour and Blair, and are now at work for them.

Irwin is all right. D. Y. H.

P. S.—It was also resolved (which I have neglected to state) that the proceedings be sent to the Weekly Journal and Messenger for publication, and that the Federal Union and Atlanta Constitution be requested to copy the same.

THE GEORGIA CASE.—The talk about special legislation for Georgia's case has all ended in smoke. Common sense has prevailed over the wild demands of the pet-bag fanaticism, and the fact is acknowledged even by the carpet-baggers themselves that Congress has no jurisdiction over the subject, inasmuch as Georgia has been admitted back into the field of the Union. To adopt any other theory would be reversive of all the long-heralded doctrines of Radicals.—*N. Y. Herald.*

New Advertisements.

Attention, Firemen!

A SPECIAL MEETING of Atlanta Fire No. 1 will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at their Hall, at half past 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.

By order of the President
sep30 1it I. H. ALEXANDER, Sec.

J. I. MILLER. W. H. BAILEY.
MILLER & BAILEY,
PROPRIETORS
ECONOMICAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Over Atlanta Ice House,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

PREPARED to print in the best style and very low prices, for cash,

PAMPHLETS,
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Letter-Heads, Bill-Heads, Envelopes, Business Wedding and Visiting Cards, and Shipping Tags.

☞ In fact everything usually done in a First Class Job Office. ☜

Give us a call before having your work done elsewhere. sep30

HATS! HATS! HATS!
AT
J. M. HOLBROOK'S,
Whitehall Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Hats, Caps, Furs, etc., of the latest style just received. Members of the Legislature and all others are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves with the fall fashions, and to carry in their wives and daughters sets of furs and other appliances to keep the cold away.

$1, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10.

General Southern Agency.

FOR Importers, Manufacturers, Inventors, Publishers, Dealers, &c. We want such persons in every place to engage with us, for a very liberal salary, in introducing many new articles. For particulars apply to L. E. CAUBLE,
sep30 01m General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Dwelling House to Rent.

A LARGE HOUSE, containing four rooms, with a place to each, a two rooms kitchen, with plenty of water, stable, with large lot, situated on Forsyth street, near the Fair Ground, and convenient to the City Hall. All the premises in good order. Apply for particulars to
sep30 3t ISAACK. PITTS.

A Few Boarders Wanted.

BY early application, a comfortable home can be obtained, together with board for a couple of men, and well furnished in every particular. The house is located on one of the most desirable streets in the city, within three minutes' walk of the National Hotel. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.
sep30 1it

Carpets, Carpets.

ALL the new styles, from the cheapest to the finest
Curtains, Cornices,
Window Shades
Floor Oil-Cloths, &c.,
At KENDRICK'S
Carpet and Marble Rooms,
sep30 1it Marietta St.

R. P. SPENCER

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 30.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. OWENS, News Dealer, is our authorized Agent at Rome, Ga.

A. E. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.

H. M. HAMMETT, Marietta, Ga.

FRANK. E. BURKE, Preston, Ga.

NORMAN M'DUFFEE, Hawkinsville, Ga.

J. O. TILLMAN, Hogansville, Ga.

W. H. WOODS, Barnesville, Ga.

J. C. BROADNAX, Newnan, Ga.

W. E. HAGLAND, Talbotton.

Capt. JAMES P. HARRISON, Dahlonega, Ga.

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., New York and Philadelphia, are authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for THE CONSTITUTION at our regular rates.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HALL, of Atlanta. Mr. O. L. LINDSEY, Albany, Ga. Mr. ROBERT CRAWFORD, of Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. GEORGE BATTEY, of Atlanta. A. J. SCOTT, John Evans, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

WANTED TO RENT.—Any person having a small house to rent, containing two or three rooms, not more than a quarter of a mile from the center of the city, can find a good tenant by calling at this office. tf

WEST END DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—Members Democratic Club, Black Hall District, will meet at West End next Saturday, 3d October, at four o'clock, P. M. Able speakers will attend the meeting.

S. J. NEAL, Secretary.

VISITING CARDS.—Our lady friends can obtain charming cards at the "Economical Job Office."

ELEGANT JOB WORK.—Parties in need of Job Printing, will find Miller & Bailey, of this city, whose card appears elsewhere, always prepared to execute a neat and elegant job in that line. We have some of their cards before us which are as handsomely gotten up as any we have ever seen.

☞ The Jews and the Irish are almost a unit for Seymour, whilst the Germans in all parts of the West and North, under the inspiration of German orators, are rallying to the Democratic standard.

FIGURING IT UP.

How the Electoral Vote is Likely to be Cast.

The New York correspondent of the Mobile Register writes:

There is no abatement of the enthusiasm for Seymour in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the four States this side of the Ohio which are counted for the Democratic ticket. Maryland and Delaware are, of course, counted on the same side, but owing to their proximity to the South, we don't usually speak of them as Northern States. Of the four States first named, Pennsylvania is the only one concerning which there is any doubt, and the doubt in regard to it is so slight as to be hardly worth mentioning. Experienced statisticians say Pennsylvania is sure for Seymour and Blair, and the State is placed on the list of those estimated for the Democratic ticket. The latest list of this kind that I have seen gives Seymour 108 electoral votes to 96 for Grant; the Status of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas excluded. The vote estimated for Seymour is, in the opinion of many Democrats, larger than he will receive. I submit the following table as a pretty close approximation to what, as I may judge the vote is likely to be:

Seymour.		Grant.	
Connecticut	6	Maine	7
New York	33	New Hampshire	5
Pennsylvania	26	Vermont	5
New Jersey	7	Massachusetts	12
Delaware	3	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	7	Illinois	16
Kentucky	11	Wisconsin	8
Alabama	9	Michigan	8
Georgia	8	Iowa	8
Ohio	21	Minnesota	4
Indiana	13	Kansas	3
California	5	Tennessee	10
Oregon	3	Missouri	11
Nebraska	3	Arkansas	5
Nevada	3	Louisiana	7
		South Carolina	6
Total	158	North Carolina	9
		Florida	3
		West Virginia	5
	136		

This table gives Seymour a majority of 22 votes. Wisconsin, Missouri and North Carolina may go Democratic, and the chances are that the two last named will. Should they go for Seymour and Blair we can afford to give Ohio to Grant, and shall have a handsome majority. But estimates will not elect any man. The only way to do this is to work hard. The Radicals are now increasing their exertions in every State that is at all doubtful, and if the Democrats do not follow their example, they may have reason to regret it while they live. This is their last chance. If they do not win now, they may expect to see some form of Radicalism saddled permanently upon the country.

The New York Brokers.

New York Correspondence Providence Press.]

There is one peculiar feature of the brokers. You will find the mass of them are young men—say twenty-two to thirty-five. In fact when a young New Yorker gets to be "smart" in business he takes to "broking" and the "street" as naturally as a cat to cream. Great many of them act also as agents for older heads, who do the brain work and inside contriving, and put the young men out to do the acting, the forcing, the bawling, the current duty. The young men are loud talkers and given to much palaver. They know how to raise a dust. They are keen and wiery, and positively alarming in their foresight and knowledge of stock movements. They can set cunning traps, and walk over them in such a cool, happy, unconcerned manner, that victims try to follow in their footsteps, and get caught in the springing. Many develop into able bankers, and make large fortunes. Most of them have reputations for something original in their lives. Thus, one is called the "Mountain Deer," because he makes such fearful "leaps" sometimes. Another is known as "Uncle Sam's Eagle," because he is a "high flyer" for the Government. There is a "Little Mouse" who does sly, petty work, and is hard to keep out of the cupboard. "Baldy" can be seen any day flourishing his long arms in the original manner introduced by himself to 'Change. "John of York" is a well-known broker. He was never known to refuse a commission, or permit any "margins" to be drawn—"Erie must go up! It must go up! I will make another turn for you?"

It is said five years sweeps away one set of operators, and replaces them by a totally different class. Five years will clear "the street so effectually" that coming back to it after an obsence of that time, one would not see a familiar face. Where do the brokers go? Some to a warmer country no doubt, but the average of living ones either make their pile and drop out of sight into the arms of luxury, or, loosing all, turn to other employments. They disappear, and their hoarse voices no longer fill the stock rooms—they go, but their places are filled by men who take unto the same ways, and worship the same God.

☞ The "LaCrosse Democrat" of Georgia is the Atlanta CONSTITUTION, and its editor, Col. Carey W. Styles, "the Brick." The CONSTITUTION is doing noble service in the cause of Constitutional liberty. Every issue deals death blows to Radicals. Col. Styles has not put on his gloves since the establishment of his paper. We volunteer our services as agent, and will forward subscriptions gratis for any who may wish to subscribe.—*Madison Examiner.*

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.

L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,

L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
mar18—d1y

Special Notices.

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 516.—The following were the drawn numbers September 29th, 1868:

64-22-72-45-63-51-74-3-38-6-48-70-67

sep30—d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ THE LUCKY OFFICE.—EZZARD Sells Lottery Tickets at the Post Office. He sold five Prizes at the drawing on Saturday evening. Everybody buy their tickets from Ezzard.

sep29—2t

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE.

july19 d

Commercial and Financial.

Atlanta Market Report.

ATLANTA, Sept. 30, 1868.

There was but little done in our city yesterday in the way of trade.

Flour showed some activity, with a better feeling.

Bacon and Lard very quiet.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—			
Clear Sides	$	@	18
Clear Ribbed Sides		@	17½
Plain Hams			
Canvassed Hams	20	@	23
Shoulders	15	@	
LARD—			
In Barrels		@	21
In Kegs and Cans	22	@	
BEESWAX—			
Common	30	@	35
Choice Yellow	36	@	38
DRIED FRUIT—			
Rough	9	@	10
Peeled	15	@	20
BROOMS—			
Per dozen	3.50	@	5.00
CORN-MEAL—			
Country per bushel			1.00
FLOUR—			
Superfine, per sack of 100 lbs	5.00	@	5.25
Extra do do	5.50	@	5.75
Extra Family do do	6.00	@	6.25
Fancy do do	6.50	@	7.00
GRAIN—			
Corn, White, per bushel		@	95
Mixed or Yellow		@	95
Barley	2.20	@	2.50
Rye	1.40		1.50
Oats	60	@	65
Wheat, White	2.00	@	2.10
Red	1.80	@	2.00
HAY—			
Clover per 100 lbs		@	1.50
Timothy	1.40	@	1.50
SALT—			
Virginia		@	2.75
Liverpool		@	3.00
IRON—			
City Mills Bar			5½
Pittsburg bar			6
Sheet Iron	10	@	12
Nail Rod	10	@	14
COTTON CARDS—			
Per dozen	7.50	@	8.50
NAILS—			
4s to 6os	6.00	@	6.25
3s common		@	7.00
3s fine		@	9.00
SACKS—			
2 Bushel Burlaps	16½	@	17
2 Bushel wheat sacks	19	@	25
COTTON GOODS—			
Threads	2.00	@	2.10
Osnaburgs	18	@	21
4 4 Sheetings			17
⅞ Shirtings			14
¾ Shirtings			12
Drills			17½
Stripes			20
LEATHER—			
White oak, sole, per lb		@	40
Hemlock, sole, per lb	26	@	30
French calf skins per dozen	40.00	@	75.00
American calf skins per dozen	26.00	@	40.00
Upper leather per dozen	40.00	@	45.00
Harness leather per lb	40	@	50
MOLASSES—			
Cuba per gallon	55	@	60
New Orleans	85	@	95
Syrup per gallon	90	@	1.25
SUGAR—			
Crushed and Granulated per lb	19½	@	20
Clarified per lb	16	@	17½
New Orleans	14	@	16
Demerara	16½	@	17
CANDLES—			
Sperm	40	@	45
Adamantine	20	@	21
Tallow		@	15
GUN POWDER—			
Sporting in kegs of 25 lbs		@	8.50
Blasting in kegs of 25 lbs	6.25	@	6.75
RICE—			
Rogoon			
Carolina	13½	@	14
SOAP—			
Bar	8	@	15
MACKEREL—			
No. 1 per barrel		@	26.00
No. 2 per barrel		@	20.00
No. 3 per barrel		@	17.00
No. 1 in half barrels		@	13.00
No. 2 in half barrels		@	11.00
No. 3 in half barrels		@	9.50
No. 1 in kitts		@	4.00
No. 2 in kitts		@	3.50
No. 3 in kitts		@	3.25
STARCH—			
Per lb	10	@	12
FERTILIZERS—			
Peruvian Guano		@	90.00
Reid's Phosphate		@	50.00
Patapsco Guano		@	75.00
LIME—			
Georgia per 5 bushel barrel		@	2.50
Alabama per 5 bushel barrel		@	3.00
TOBACCO—			
Low Grades	50	@	60
Medium	70	@	75
Good medium	80	@	85
Fine	90	@	1.00
Choice	1.10	@	1.55

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par, selling at ¼ premium

GOLD.—Buying at 41 cents; selling at 43 cents

SILVER.—Buying at 82 cents; selling at 87 cents

GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.25 per pennyweight.

GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.20@1.25 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	7a
C. R. R. & B. Co.	98a	Farmers & Mechan	9a
Marine Bank Ga.	98a	Bank of Commerce	7a
Bank Middle Ga.	98a	Bank of Columbus	5a
Bank of Athens	a50	Manufact. Macon	15a
Bank of Fulton	a40	Union Bank	5a
Bank of Savannah	a53	Mechanics	1a
Bank of Augusta	a70	Planters' Bank	a19
City B'k Augusta	a40	Augusta Say. B'k	16a
Bank State Ga.	a21	Northwestern B'k	1a
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca.	a8	B'k State S. C. old	a13
Union Bank	a50	Bk State S. C. new	1a
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R. R. old	a25
Bank Charleston	a28	So. W. R. R. new	a26
Planters & Mech	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a24	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery	95
Bank of Selma	90	Eastern Bank	50
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	25
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	95

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	40	@	42
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70	@	75
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	82	@	87
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, income	60	@	65
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, Stock	185	@	90
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	105	@	110
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	85	@	60
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70	@	75
Macon & Augusta Stock	25	@	30
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	75	@	77
Muscogee Railroad Stock	70	@	75
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	50	@	55
Georgia 6 per cent	80	@	82
Georgia 7 per cent	90	@	92
Georgia Coupons	83	@	90
North Carolina 6 per cent	71	@	73
North Caro ina Coupons	68	@	70
Tennessee 6 per cent	60	@	63
Tennessee Coupons	65	@	70
South Carolina Bonds, old	50	@	52
South Carolina Bonds, new	40	@	45
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68	@	70
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73	@	75
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	85	@	89
Georgia Railroad Bonds	100	@	104
Georgia Railroad Stock	95	@	97
Central Railroad Bonds	100	@	104
Central Railroad Stock	125	@	130
South Western Railroad Bonds	100	@	102
Southwestern Railroad Stock	105	@	110
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95	@	100
Augusta Bonds	74	@	76
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	83	@	85
Macon Bonds	75	@	77
Columbus Bonds	70	@	75
Savannah Bonds	80	@	82
Fulton County Bonds	80	@	85
City Checks, Atlanta	87	@	90
County Checks, Fulton	75	@	82
United States 5.20 Bonds	109	@	112
United States 7.30 Bonds	99	@	100
United States 10 40 Bonds	104	@	106
Atlanta National Bank Stock	100	@	110
Revenue Stamps	95	@	100
Land Warrants	70	@	80

Dress Goods,

OF every kind, in immense quantity, for sale cheap, at

sept27 2w CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

Great Reduction

—IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.

july3—d3m

ATTENTION, BUILDERS!

500,000 No. 1 BRICK for sale at a reasonable price.

Inquire at Redwine & Fox's. RUSH LEWIS.

sept30 2w

A Fine Investment.

I OFFER for sale my lease of the GORDON HOTEL—it has over five years to run. Also, all the Furniture, good will, &c. This is a Railroad Hotel, feeding an average of 1,800 railroad men alone, besides a good passenger patronage. Five trains take meals daily.

JAMES M. FOLSOM, Agent, Proprietor.

☞ For particulars apply to Hon. Wm. Griffin, Atlanta, or at this office. sep23-d1w

THOS. HARDEMAN, JR. O. G. SPARKS.

HARDEMAN & SPARKS,

Commission Merchants,

Macon, Ga.

TO THE PLANTERS

IN MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN GEORGIA.

FOR TWENTY YEARS we have served you, we believe faithfully. Our success depends upon your prosperity, hence we have assiduously sought to promote your interest and advanced it by every means in our power. As Commission Merchants, we again tender you our services at our old stand, which has withstood the flames of a burning square (thereby proving its security), and where we hope to merit the very liberal patronage always given us.

The sale of Cotton is our speciality. We flatter ourselves none can excel us. To old friends we return thanks; to new ones, we say try us, we will try to please you.

Usual accommodations given to enable you to make a crop. sep23-d3m

TO THE SHIPPERS AND PRODUCERS

Of Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

THE undersigned COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS of

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,

Take pleasure in notifying the public that arrangements have been effected for storing and shipping by steam or sail direct to European and American ports, the cotton crop of those sections, the natural outlet of which is through our port; and hope, in affording every facility to receive a heavy increase over the large consignments of last season. We confidently express the belief that our city will be one of the best cotton markets this season in the United States.

Ferrell & Weslow, Bay street.
Davant & Waples, Bay street.
Adams, Washburn & Co., Stoddard's Lower Range.
Sloan, Groover & Co., Bay street.
John W. Anderson's Sons & Co., Drayton street.
Guerrard & Holcombe, Bay street.
P. H. Behn, Bay street.
L. J. Guilmartin & Co., Bay street.
E. W. Desmond & Co., Bay street.
W. B. Griffin & Co., 98 Bay street.
H. H. Colquitt, 93 Bay street.
J. W. McDonald, Bay street.
Tison & Gordon, Bay street.
Austin & Mills, Bay street.
Wm. A. McKenzie, Bay street.
Harney & Co., No. 12, Stoddard's Upper Range.
Barnett & Co., No. 2, Stoddard's Lower Range
T. F. Smith, Express Building, Bay street.
W. H. Stark & Co., Cotton Factors and Wholesale Grocers, Agents for Gullett's Steel Brush Cotton Gins, and Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime. sep15-1m

Circular.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Augusta, Ga., sept. 22, 1868.

I. Donations marked and consigned to "Fair First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.," to be held in that city on the 6th October, proximo, will be transported free over this road.

II. Visitors attending the Fair above referred to will be returned free over this Road, upon presentation to the Conductor of a proper Certificate issued by the Secretary of the same, W. L. Abbot, Esq., that the holder was actually in attendance thereon, and had passed over the Georgia R. R., on his route thereto, such Certificates to be recognized until and inclusive of the 20th October, 1868

S. K. JOHNSON,
sept 24-dtoct6 Assistant Superintendent,

D. A. VASON. JOHN A. DAVIS.

VASON & DAVIS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Albany, Georgia,

Will practice in all the Courts of Southwestern Circuits and Pataula Circuit, and by special contract, in any county in the State.

Also, in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts.

Judge D. A. Vason having retired from the Bench, the old firm of Vason & Davis is resumed and will be ready, as heretofore, to serve their friends professionally.

sep21-d6m

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE

Via Atlanta & Augusta.

Connections by this Line are most Certain and Sure at all Seasons.

The Eating Houses on this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted.

Ample time given for Meals at regular Hours.

Conductors on this Line are Affable and Courteous to Passengers.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

Between West Point, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C.

Quick Time & Sure Connections

VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Passengers can purchase

THROUGH TICKETS

and have their

Baggage Checked Through

From New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta, to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, by

Four Different Routes

Via Augusta, Ga.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this route. These splendid Sleeping Cars run through from Atlanta, Ga., to Branchville, on S. C. Railroad, without change at Augusta.

The Great Southern

Passenger and Mail Route

Via Augusta, to Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philapelphia and New York.

Passengers can have choice of Four different Routes via Augusta to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Fare the Same by Either Route,

Via Augusta, Kingville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Tickets sold at New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York by this route.

Through Tickets sold at Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers taking this route can have their Baggage Checked through from Montgomery, Alabama, to Washington, Philadelphia and New York by four different routes via Augusta. Baggage checked through from Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington Philadelphia and New York.

The Train leaving Atlanta at 5:40 P. M. has attached to it Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, and makes close connections at Augusta with Trains to the following places: Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, and Columbus, Ga., make close connections at Atlanta with Trains for Augusta, Savannah, Charleston Columbia, Charlotte Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York.

☞ Passengers wishing to go North by Sea, will find a

Splendid Line of Steam Ships

from Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAM SHIPS

Offer inducements to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed, and Comfort

Are Unrivalled on the Coast!

☞ Through Tickets on sale in Montgomery, West Point, and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steam Ships.

J. A. ROBERT,
General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.
Augusta, Ga., Sep. 23, 1868. sep22-d1f

MOORE'S

ATLANTA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Schofield Building,

PEACHTREE ST., (Opposite Walton.)

ON and after October 1st, this Institution will be open for the purpose of enabling Young Men to obtain a

Practical Business Education,

And to fit them, in the shortest possible time, and at the least expense, for actual business life.

The list of studies pursued includes

Book-Keeping,
Penmanship,
Commercial Calculations,
Commercial Law,
Mathematics.

Students can enter at any time. No teaching done in classes. For terms, &c., call or send for Circular.

B. F. MOORE,
sept27 4t Principal.

IN STORE

AND FOR SALE.

LOW FOR CASH:

10 CASKS CLEAR RIB SIDES,

40 Casks Clear Sides,

20 Casks Choice Canvassed Hams,

30 Choice Leaf Lard in Tierces and Cans,

100 Rolls Kentucky Bagging,

75 Bbls Choice Western Flour,

300 Sacks Superfine, Extra and Family Flour,

50 Dozen Brooms,

1 Bbl. Choice Strained Honey,

25 Boxes Cheese at very low figures.

Manures for Wheat.

Reid's Phosphate, $50 per Ton.

Patapsco Guano, $75 per Ton.

Pure Flour of Rawbone, $75 per Ton.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Commission Merchants,
sept16 Atlanta, Ga

LIME! LIME!

ORDERS for Lime, by the Car Load, filled without delay, and shipped fresh from the kiln.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK.
Commission Merchants,
sept16 Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. DYE & CO.,

WAREHOUSE

AND

Commission Merchants

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

CONTINUE the business, in all of its branches, at their OLD STAND, 143 REYNOLDS ST. Prompt personal attention given to the STORAGE and SALE of COTTON and other Produce, and to the purchase of BAGGING, ROPE and FAMILY SUPPLIES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made when required.

Commissions for selling Cotton, 1 1-4 per cent.

Consignments solicited. sept16d3m

SAMUEL MEYER,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

(Office at Glenn, Wright & Carr's Warehouse.)

Liberal advances made on shipments to our friends in New York, Liverpool and Savannah.

sep15d6m

Transportation Office,

Western & Atlantic Railroad,

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

REDUCED RATES

—ON—

Salt, Land Plaster and Coal!

THE following Tariff will go into effect on and after the 12th Instant:

Dalton to Atlanta:

Coal, per Car Load,.....$10 00
Salt, " " " 15 00
Land Plaster, per Car Load, 10 00

Chattanooga to Atlanta:

Coal, per Car Load,.....13 80

☞ Other Roads pro rata on above figures.

septl1d1m E. B. WALKER, M. T.

GREAT BARGAINS.

I WILL SELL MY

Large Brick House,

WITH FIFTEEN ROOMS, sixteen Fire Places, fourteen Closets, Kitchen forty by twenty feet, good Store Room, with all necessary outbuildings an excellent Well of Water, with the lot on which the same is situated, containing near half an acre, one hundred and twenty yards from the passenger depot, on Decatur street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Also.

A Good Plantation,

ON Connesauga River, eight miles from Dalton, in Whitfield county, one and a half miles from Tilton, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, containing Five Hundred Acres, well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Clover, and very fair for Cotton. Also,

Ten Lots of Wild Land,

WITH A GOLD MINE that pays well for work The above property must be sold. Terms made easy. R. J. COWART,
septl14 Atlanta, Ga.

REMOVAL.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

MEADOR & BROTHERS have removed their TOBACCO STORE to the large and commodious store, recently occupied by W. F Meador, two doors above Jack's, on Whitehall street.

They now offer the largest and most varied

STOCK OF TOBACCO

ever offered in any Southern market.

PRICES LOW FOR CASH.

Atlanta, Sept. 13, 1868. sep15-3m

W. C. COURTNEY. R. MURDOCH. J. S. MURDOCH.

W. C. Courtney & Co.,

FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 9 BOYCE'S WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

sep15-tf

LIVE AND HAVE COMFORT.

The Best Coal in this Market from Messrs. M. C. Wilcox & Co.'s Mines, Coal Creek, East Tenn.

I AM prepared to furnish this superior COAL to the citizens of Atlanta, or to any city on the railroads in this State, or Alabama, at greatly reduced prices:

Lump Coal, per car load, 25c. per bush, of 80lbs.
Less quantity than do 30c. do do
Fine coal per car load 20c. do do
Less quantity than do 25c. do do
Coke per car load, 20 cents do 40lbs
Coke, less than car load 25c. do do

Orders respectfully solicited, and contracts for shipment from the mines direct. This Coal is cheaper than wood in this market, and it will burn in the chimney without a grate. Coal Yard, Thompson's Hotel lot.

EDWARD PARSONS.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 19d3m

PASCHALL HOUSE

DRAWING

OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Drawing Oct. 8, 1868, most positively.

FIVE HUNDRED PRIZES.

Half Million Worth of Property!

CERTIFICATES $5 00 EACH.

CALL AND

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

THIS grand distribution of valuable real estate property, under the management of some of the most influential and respected citizens, of St. Louis, will take place October 8, 1868, without fail or postponement.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1st. Paschall House Hotel, completely furnished, now bringing a rent of $16,000 per year, and located in the heart of St. Louis. Value $280,000.

2d. The residence of Capt. Dan. Able, in Memphis, Tenn., one of the most elegant in the city. Value $80,000.

3d. The former residence of Gov. Welles, of Missouri, located at Jefferson City, the State capital. Value $18,000.

4th to 10th consists of valuable residences and business houses, located in St. Louis, and valued at from $14,000 to $16,000 apiece. There are also

490 OTHER PRIZES,

Consisting of money, Silver Table Sets, Pianos, Sewing Machines etc., making a scheme of such inducement never before gotten up in the West.

Certificates to be secured in Atlanta of J. C. Jones, at the Book and Music store of Phillips & Crew, corner of Alabama and White Hall streets.

☞ Certificates $5 00 each.

Orders for Certificates by Express or Mail promptly attended to. P. S. LANHAM.

W. H. RHEA, General Agent.

aug28-d3f

Administrators' Sale.

ON the FIRST TUESDAY in November next, will be sold at the Court House door in LaGrange, Troupe County, Georgia, within lawful hours of sale 1,100 acres of LAND, more or less, in the Hogansville District of Meriwether county, and known as the plantation of Dr. James S. Phillips, late of said county. Sold as the property of said deceased, for distribution.

Terms 60 days credit.

Persons desiring to look at said lands, can do so by seeing Mr. Camp on the premises, or the Administrators at Hogansville, Georgia.

JOHN D. PHILLIPS, } Administrators.
WM. E. GLANTON, }
Hogansville, Sep. 25. sep25-d3m

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way."

SECURE A HOMESTEAD

IN CALIFORNIA.

The Imigrant and Homestead Association of California,

Incorporated under the laws of the State, November 30th, 1867, for the purpose of

PROVIDING HOMES

FOR ITS MEMBERS,

and thereby induce imigration.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000,

Divided into 200,000 shares at $5 per share payable

IN U. S. CURRENCY.

Certificates of Stock issued to Subscribers immediately upon receipt of the money.

No Person allowed to Hold More than 5 Shares.

A Circular containing a full description of the property to be distributed among the Stockholders, sent to any address upon receipt of stamps for return postage.

Information as to price of land in any portion of the State, or upon any other subject of interest to persons proposing to imigrate, cheerfully furnished upon receipt of stamps for postage.

☞ All letters should be addressed

Secretary Imigrant Homestead Association,

Post Office Box No. 80

sep25-d2m **San Francisco, Cal.**

Shortest Route to the West!

SELMA, ROME & DALTON RAILROAD.

ONLY 15 MILES STAGING!

Time from Rome, Ga., to Selma, Ala., 15 Hours!

Direct Connections Made from ATLANTA

Via Western and Atlantic, Rome, and Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroads, with Selma and Meridian, and Vicksburg and Meridian Railroads, for Selma, Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg, Dallas, Monroe, and Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Texas. Also, for all points on the Southern Mississippi, Arkansas, Washita, and Red Rivers.

THIS IS

The Only Direct Route From Atlanta to Vicksburg! Northern Louisiana and Texas.

☞ Ask for Tickets via Rome and Selma.

EDGAR VLIET, General Ticket Agent.
E. G. BARNEY,
sept8-d1m Gen'l Sup't and Ag't for Lessee.

COMPOUND

EXTRACT OF STILLINGIA,

Is the Great Blood Purifier. A clear, smooth skin and beautiful complexion following the use of this article, and it is warranted a Certain Cure for all Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Chronic Rheumatism, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases, in all stages, and all chronic diseases originating from an impure state of the blood.

It quickly removes virus from the constitution and quickly restores the patient to perfect health and purity.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared in the laboratory of
J. S. PEMBERTON & Co., Chemists,
jul2d3m Columbus, Ga.

Important Notice!

A Beautiful, rich, glossy head of hair is to be secured by the use of the celebrated CATALYTIC HAIR RESTORER. For restoring, preserving and changing the hair to its natural color, the Catalytic is unsurpassed. A few applications cures all diseases of the scalp. Try it and be convinced.

For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
jul2d3m Atlanta, Ga.

R. M. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS.

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
jel6-d1y

AT THE

City Drug Store!

Do You Want Drugs,

MEDICINES,

Dye-Stuffs, Paints,

OILS, WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.?

CALL AND

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING

Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Blue Stone, &c.

A Large Lot of Window Glass, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries and Fancy Articles,

AND ANY ARTICLE TO BE FOUND IN

A First Class Drug Store,

SUCH AS

Oils, of Every Description, Putty, CHEMICALS, Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles! Brushes, Alcohol, &c., From the Most Renowned Laboratories in the World!

—AT—

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AND AT

THE LOWEST PRICES,

MEDICINES WARRANTED

PURE and UNADULTERATED.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Compounded Night and Day!

BY A

Thoroughly Competent Pharmaceutist.

SODA WATER,

COLD ENOUGH TO FREEZE AN ICEBERG.

TRY BEFORE YOU BUY!

☞ Corner of Whitehall and Marietta Streets, Old Norcross Corner,

aug14 W. C. LAWSHE.

CAPITOL

Drug Store!

L. H. BRADFIELD,

DEALER IN

**PAINTS,

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER 29

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

From the Baltimore Gazette, 22d inst.

The Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows assembled yesterday morning at Odd Fellows Hall, in this city. On the call of the roll it was found that a quorum was present, some fifteen Grand Lodges and as many Grand Encampments having representatives present. The report of the M. W. Grand Sire states that the Order was never in a more flourishing condition, and during the past year more members were received than for any previous year. He suggests that the semi-centenial anniversary of the Order, the 26th of April, 1869, be celebrated rather more than on ordinary occasions. He also calls attention to the fact, which has not heretofore been generally acknowledged, that much of their success in past years has been accomplished through and by the influence of the public press, in that they give to their readers accounts of the annual meetings and their proceedings, and respectfully urges upon the membership the use of these great leaders of public opinion. In every city, town and village, where their lodges are located, a small amount of money expended yearly in giving notice of the place of meeting, anniversaries, public meetings, would be the means of keeping the Order before the public, and would repay them a hundred fold.

During the past year dispensations were granted for the Grand Lodge of Colorado; Oasis Encampment, at Brattleboro', Vt.; Cheyenne Lodge, Dokotah; Arizona Lodge, Arizona, and an encampment at Brantford, Canada. He gives a glowing account of the condition of the order in Australia to which a Grand Lodge charter has been granted, and whose numbers now are the work of the United States.

The report of the Grand Secretary was also presented, giving a detailed history of the present condition of the Order. In the lower provinces of British North America are three Lodges, with two hundred and thirty-four members. In Michigan eight new Lodges were added during the past year, and eight hundred new members, and the receipts were six thousand dollars in excess of those of the preceding year. The disbursements for relief were four thousand dollars. In Massachusetts over fourteen hundred new membess were admitted, one new Lodge instituted and four charters returned to the Lodges. In New Hampshire two new Lodges were instituted and two were revived, making an aggregate of twenty-five, and four hundred and thirty-four new members were received. In Rhode Island the gain was greater than at any time for the last ten years. Connecticut shows a prosperous condition. In New Jersey eight new Lodges were instituted and four revived, and the Encampment branch is fully up to the Lodge. In that branch the members have more than doubled within three years. Pennsylvania shows 536 Lodges, with 65,247 members; initiated during the year 10,369; brothers relieved 7,000; widows relieved 900; paid for relief of brothers $154,692; for relief of widowed families $15,766; for burying the dead $35,547; the total receipts were $524,290 26, and the whole amount paid for relief $196,125 92. In the Patriarchial branch there are one hundred and thirty-three Encampments, with 10,000 members. Their receipts were $71,413 80, and the relief afforded $26,438 01. In New York there is general prosperity with a considerable increase of members and in resources. The District of Columbia is also prosperous. In Virginia the Order is improving. West Virginia shows a steady increase. In North Carolina the Order is not yet in a prosperous condition, with twenty-two Lodges; the increase last year was seventy-two. In South Carolina they hope for better days. In Georgia the reports compare favorable with those of last year. In Mississippi the members cannot pay their dues promptly to the subordinate Lodges and support their families. In Louisiana there is a high degree of prosperity in both branches of the Order. In Maryland there are thirteen thousand members, and the increase is constant and steady. In Delaware the Order is in a prosperous condition. Missouri has increased her membership twenty-five per cent. There are one hundred and thirty-seven Lodges with over six thousand members. The receipts reached nearly $60,000, and the relief afforded nearly $20,000. Alabama shows no prosperity. In Illinois there are 286 Lodges with 15,000 members. Indiana shows a constant increase and prosperity equal to that of any other jurisdiction. The condition of the Order in Ohio was never so good. Eleven new Lodges instituted. In Kentucky a gratifying increase is exhibited. The receipts were $55,930.08, and $18,162.86 expended in relief. Tennessee shows a more prosperous condition. A large additional number of Lodges are at work. In California and Australia there is continued prosperity. In Iowa there was a gain of 13 Lodges with 800 members, and 3 Encampments with 204 patriachs. Wisconsin is prosperous throughout. Oregon is still moving forward. In Nebraska the order is in a healthful condition, as also in Nevada. In Ontario the increase during the past year was thirty-three per cent. Vermont does not show much increase in strength, but the membership is earnest. In Texas efforts are making to resuscitate the Lodges. In Maine there is continued prosperity. In Arkansas three new Lodges were institutec, and the growth of the Order is steady and healthful. In Minnesota there is continued prosperity. In Kansas the Order has moved forward with great success. In Colorado the prospects of the future are exceedingly bright. The Lodge in New Mexico is prosperous. In Montana the Order is doing well.

The Grand Secretary reports the receipt of $30 for charters, $6.895 60 for cards and $4,872 50 for books. The receipts from the Grand Lodges were $17.921 56, and from Grand Encampments $5,762 16. The whole revenue for the year was $30.020 60, and there was received for the relief fund $2,132.

A communication was received from Mr. Henry Tyson tendering the use of the City Passenger Railway cars to the members of the Grand Lodge during the session, and an invitation was received from Mr. John T. Ford to visit the Holliday Street Theatre this evening, both of which were accepted

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INDIANA DEMOCRATIC.—If there ever had been any doubt as to the vote of the State of Indiana, last Wednesday has effectually dispelled it. Indiana is sure for the Democracy in October and November next by rousing majorities! These is not only no doubt of the fact, but there isn't even a shadow to hang a doubt upon! The demonstration last Wednesday has struck terror into the hearts of the Rads. They see the handwriting upon the wall, and their knees, Belshazzar-like, smite each other as they read their doom. The Journal, of this city, while strongly laboring to produce the impression that our meeting was a failure, could not fail, nevertheless, to show its trepidation and dismay, and calls loudly on the "indolent Republicans" to go to work and try to save the State to Radicalism. Vain effort! Let our friends abroad fully understand that Indiana is inflexibly, unalterably and largely Democratic, and will give such a sweeping majority for the Democratic ticket next October as will put beyond all further doubt the result of the Presidential contest.—*Indianapolis Sentinel of the 25th.*

☞ Cheering news comes to us from every portion of the State. The work goes bravely on in every locality. From time to time we will publish letters from our special correspondents in the several counties, and ask the earnest attention of our readers to these daily exhibitions of the great uprising of the people in behalf of the Democratic cause.—*Philadelphia Age*

SALE OF THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN. The Savannah Republican, in consequence of the death of its late proprietor, is offered for sale on the 6th of October next.

THE CONSTITUTION,

Daily and Semi-Weekly,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Daily Circulation Over 2,600.

Semi-Weekly Circulation 1,500.

DAILY, PER ANNUM	$10 00
" SIX MONTHS	5 00
" ONE MONTH	1 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, PER ANNUM	$3 00
" SIX MONTHS	1 50
" THREE MONTHS	1 00

THE CONSTITUTION is intensely DEMOCRATIC

and neither pains, enterprise, nor money will be spared, in the efforts of the Proprietors, to make it a leading organ, and one of the first papers in the South.

THE CONSTITUTION has scarcely laid aside its baptismal robes, and yet its circulation is equal to, if not greater, than any political paper in Georgia. This unparalleled success is mainly attributable to the industry and enterprise which have characterized its management.

As its name imports, it is battling for the Constitution and the liberties of the people; and the patronage it has received, assures the Proprietors that their labors are appreciated, and their policy endorsed.

As an advertising medium, THE CONSTITUTION is, perhaps, superior to any paper published in the State, its circulation being confined to no particular locality, but extending from one end of the State to the other, and from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee.

The Proprietors intend no relaxation of their energy, but will add new features of interest and more vigorous enterprise as patronage increases; and they hope in future, as in the past, to merit the good will and plaudits of their numerous readers.

CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Office: 658 Broadway, (CORNER OF [illegible] STREET),

NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION is organized under the General Laws of the State of New York.

OBJECT.

The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment, within forty days after the death of a member, of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to his or her heirs.

MEMBERSHIP FEES.

The membership fees are Six Dollars at joining, (for which a policy will be furnished), and one dollar and ten cents on the death of each member, of which due notice will be given. One dollar from each member goes to the widow or heirs of the deceased member, and the ten cents for the expenses of collecting.

INVESTMENTS.

The By-Laws of the Association require that one-third of the money received as new membership fees shall be made a sinking fund to meet payments falling due by the delinquencies of members This fund is held by the National Trust Company, and will be invested in United States bonds or real estate, or bond and mortgage upon New York City property, which property shall be double the value of the money so loaned.

THE FUNDS.

The remaining two-thirds, after paying the expenses of the Association, shall be invested in real estate in the City of New York, or in bond and mortgage on property in the City of New York, the interest of which shall go to pay the current expenses of the Association. If a deceased member leaves no heir, the money becomes the property of the Association, with the proviso that the expenses of burial shall be paid out of such funds—said expenses, however, not to exceed one hundred dollars.

A member failing to pay his fee of one dollar and ten cents within thirty days from date of notice forfeits all claims upon the Association, and also forfeits all money previously paid. In the Pacific States this time is extended to sixty days. A member having no permanent residence must notify the Secretary, and appoint a representative to pay his fees.

When members choose they can send Eleven Dollars to the Treasurer to prepay their fees, which sum will pay for ten deaths, thus saving the trouble of sending $1 10 each time. No man is so poor that he cannot pay Six Dollars now and $1 10 occasionally, thus securing $5,000 to his heirs. The average number of dollars each person will have to pay to secure $5,000 will be $30 per year, a little over 50 cents per week. This makes this mode of insurance cost about one-sixth what they would have to pay any regular Insurance Company for a $5,000 policy.

The Company is divided into ten classes for men and ten classes for women. As soon as these classes are filled ten new classes will be formed. Men and women are not allowed in the same classes. Every thing is done to make each class equal.

Series I.

CLASSES.

In class A	all persons bet'n the ages of	15	&	20 y'rs.
" B	" " "	20	"	25 "
" C	" " "	25	"	30 "
" D	" " "	30	"	35 "
" E	" " "	35	"	40 "
" F	" " "	40	"	45 "
" G	" " "	45	"	50 "
" H	" " "	50	"	55 "
" I	" " "	55	"	60 "
" K	" " "	60	"	65 "

The classes for women are the same as above. Any one that is found to give his or her age wrong will be expelled, and the moneys paid forfeited to the Association. Each class is limited to 5,000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member, and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies *belonging to the same class he or she may be a member of.*

A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is INDEPENDENT, *having no connection with any other.*

ILLUSTRATION.

Class "A" has 5,000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5,000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

ADVANTAGES.

The advantage of this Association over ordinary Life Insurance Companies are: No panics can break it; the fees are so small, and required to be paid at such long intervals, that any man can secure to his family a competency upon his death.

HOW TO BECOME MEMBERS.

Any one desiring to become a member must send Six Dollars, in Check, Bank Draft, Postal Order, or by Express, the expressage being paid by the applicant. *Under no circumstances will the Association be responsible for moneys sent but in this way.* Persons paying an agent otherwise than by check, postal order, or draft, do it at their own risk. All checks, &c., must be made payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer. Accompanying the money must be a paper giving the applicant's full name—Age—Birthplace—Present Occupation—Who the Policy is in favor of—Post Office address; Town, County and State. *Also, a Medical Certificate,* setting forth the physical condition, and whether, in opinion of the Doctor examining, the applicant is a proper person to be insured. Blank forms of application for membership will be sent upon application.

Agents are not allowed to receive money but in the form of a check, draft or postal order, made payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer.

Each member ought to try to make new members, by so doing he benefits himself. No letter will be noticed that does not contain a 3-cent postage stamp to prepay postage.

All communications should be addressed

Manhattan Co-Operative Relief Association,
658 BROADWAY, (Cor. of Bond Street).

TRUSTEES: E. MCMURDY. ELSON T. WRIGHT, Pres't Star Met. Co. W. S. CARMAN, Pres't Stuyves'nt Bank. H. W. FORD, Cash., Bank of Republic. L. W. MURRAY.

OFFICERS: E. MCMURDY, President. ELSON T. WRIGHT, Vice-President. W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer. LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary. JOHN A. ROBINSON, M. D., Exam. Phys. Q. E. GRAY, M. D., Exam'g Physician.

N. B.—Parties paying agents in money do so at their own risk. The Association will not be responsible for money so paid.

A General Agent wanted for each state and Territory. General Agents will be required to give the best of references, and proper bonds. Agents wanted in every town in the United States and Canadas.

A doctor will be in attendance at the office to examine applicants.

☞ Circulars can be had at this office.

sep9 dtm

CLAYTON & ADAIR,

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE ON HAND and to arrive, for sale for CASH:

100 bags Cohen's Choice Family Flour,
200 " " Extra and Family of other mills,
150 " Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20,000 pounds Clear Bacon Sides,
2,000 bushels Prime White Corn,
2,500 pounds Sole and Upper Leather,
25 Doz Calf Skins,
20 bales Cotton Yarns, Assorted Numbers,
5 bales Striped Osnaburgs,
25 tons Soluble Pacific Guano,
10 " Mape's Phosphate of Lime,
100 boxes Soap, "Queen of England,"
500 bags Virginia Salt,
Sugar, Coffee, Candles, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c.

Also, we are Agents for Wilder's Patent Fireproof Safe, American Scale Co., and Gullett's Improved Patent Steel Brush Cotton Gins.

Send us your orders. Yours truly,

aug26dlm CLAYTON & ADAIR.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE!

THE ALBANY TRI-WEEKLY NEWS IS OFFERED FOR SALE!

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RUN BOTH THE CONSTITUTION and the NEWS, without fatal neglect to one or the other, I propose to sell the latter.

The NEWS is in a flourishing condition, having a liberal Circulation, and as much Advertising Patronage as it can accommodate. It has yielded handsome profits since I purchased it in October last; and in practical hands, with vigor in its editorial management, can be made the best paying paper in Georgia. There is a well appointed

Job Office Attached,

And the Job Work of the City will run the establishment if rightly managed.

There are two PRESSES, one of Hoe's Drum Cylinder, and one Washington Hand Press in good order, and material enough to run a Daily and Weekly. I will sell on liberal terms if application is made within Thirty Days.

Address CAREY W. STYLES,
CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga.
or STYLES & EVANS,
Albany, Ga.

☞ The Press requested to notice. sep1

For Sale or Rent.

ONE of the largest, most convenient and best located Stores in the city. Suitable for a Wholesale, Provision, Grain, or Commission Business.

Possession 1st of October. W. KETCHUM.

Also, some of the BEST UNIMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY in the city for sale.

aug23-dlw

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes,

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

Bird's Eye Lime.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS for Rogers' Celebrated Birds Eye Lime. No better Lime for all purposes is manufactured in this country.

If you wish good masonry, plastering, or a fertilizer, use the purest lime. We keep constantly on hand, fresh from kilns, a good supply, and can furnish promptly, any quantity desired. Every barrel guaranteed.

sep25-d3t W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

July 23d, 1868. d3m

First Baptist Church.

A FAIR, commencing on the 6th, and ending on the 10th of October, 1868, will be held in the city of Atlanta by the Building Committee and the ladies of the First Baptist Church, for the purpose of raising funds to complete their Church Building, which is now in process of erection.

Donations to the Fair are respectfully solicited. Business Houses, Manufacturing Companies &c., will receive due publicity from the exhibition of their contributions.

Contributions should be marked, "Donations, Fair First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga."

The most spacious hall in the city has been procured for the occasion, and will be gorgeously decorated with rare flowers and evergreens from the coast.

The following generous offers have been made to the Church:

Our Roads will pass all visitors to the Fair (to be held in the city of Atlanta in October next) coming and returning for one fare. Will also transport all donations to the Fair free of charge.

L. P. Grant, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

C. Wallace, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad.

E. W. Cole, Superintendent Georgia Railroad.

A. J. White, Superintendent Macon and Western Railroad.

H. T. Peake, General Superintendent South Carolina Railroad.

Virgil Powers, Engineer and Superintendent Southwestern Railroad.

Daniel Cram, Superintendent Montgomery and West Point Railroad.

Wade S. Cothran, President Rome Railroad.

Isaac Benson, Superintendent East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

E. H. Ewing, Superintendent Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

J. B. Hoxie, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

W. J. Ross, General Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

W. M. Wadley, President Central Railroad and Banking Company.

The Southern Express Company will transport all donations to the First Baptist Church Fair free of charge over the Railroads terminating at Atlanta, Ga. E HULBERT,

July 17, 1867. Sup't Southern Express Co.

OFFICE PULMAN, KIMBALL & RAMSEY'S SLEEPING CAR COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. July 18, 1868.

Visitors to the Fair for the benefit of the First Baptist Church of this city, to be held in October next, will be passed over our lines, coming and returning, for one fare. N. J. KIMBALL, General Manager.

We will charge only half rates to persons visiting the Fair to be held in the city of Atlanta, in October next, by the First Baptist Church.

E. B. POND, Proprietor National Hotel.
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, U. S. Hotel.
WHITE & WHITLOCK, American Hotel.

aug8

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

June16-dlm

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES.
10 Hhds. Sugar,
210 barrels Molasses,
10 sacks Coffee,
14 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED.

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 15th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—dlm

T. S. RUST. T. M. JOHNSON. F. S. LOCKETT.

RUST, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

June15-dlm

FOR SALE.

FLOUR.

300 BAGS Double Extra and Choice Family, to arrive.
30 hhds., tierces and barrels Molasses,
A few barrels Golden Syrup,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
40 bbls. Refined and Brown Sugars,
200 bags Salt,
40 bbls. Plaster of Paris,
40 bbls. Hydraulic Cement,
20,000 lbs. Sweet's Iron Ties.

BACON.

20 casks Clear and Clear Rib Sides
6 tierces Sugar-cured canvassed Hams,
10,000 lbs. Smoked Bacon Shoulders,
Mess Pork—a small lot.
Segars,
Tobacco,
Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco,
Candles,
Soda,
Soap.

For sale on reasonable terms to the trade.

A. K. SEAGO,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.

The Turnip Crop.

WE advise the application of three to five hundred pounds of Chesapeake Guano per acre on land planted in Turnips. If the seed has already been sown, the Guano should be used immediately a top dressing, which we guarantee will increase the production from one hundred to five hundred per cent. This crop should be made profitable for domestic use and for marketing purposes.

We take pleasure in referring to the following gentlemen who have used the Chesapeake Guano:

Col. W. B. C. PUCKETT, Cherokee Ga.
Mrj. B. H. BROOMHEAD, West End, Atlanta.
GEO. T. BOROUGHS, Milton county.
PHILIP GRAHAM, Cherokee county.
Dr. SAMUEL IRWIN, Clayton county.
Mr. SPEAR, Henry county.
Dr. GEO. E. WHITE, Fulton county.
LEMUEL KENDRICK, Fulton county.
M. B. D. VAUGHN, Clayton county.
Dr. COWAN, DeKalb county.
B. H. HARPER, Fairburn, Ga.
J. H. BORN, Lithonia, Ga.
JACKSON, GRAHAM, Milton county.
W. S. SMITH,
R. H. ELLIOTT, Jonesboro.
Col. S. G. HOWELL, Gwinnett county.
J. R. MAFFETT, Lawrenceville, Ga.
JOHN C. ROGERS, Fulton county.
Rev. C. W. THOMAS, Atlanta.

And many others whose names we have not space to insert.

I offer to the trade 100 tons of the Chesapeake Guano, and a constant supply of Land Plaster.

A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

FORTY CITY LOTS in and near Atlanta; most of them unimproved. Will be sold on easy terms, by A. K. SEAGO,

Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,

aug18-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

F. E. MCDANIEL. C. H. STRONG. B. F. MOSES.

McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,

Cotton Warehouse

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Prior and Hunter Sts.,

In sight of the Passenger Depot, and near the United States and American Hotels,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WITH the advent of an ther Cotton Season, we renew to our friends and patrons the offer of our service in the storage and sale of their cotton. We have demonstrated the fact by the experience of past seasons, and particularly of the last, that Atlanta is one of the best interior cotton markets of the South. This is due chiefly to her situation; being on the direct route from the producing districts to the large seaport marts, and having the advantage of three routes to New York, via Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, all of which are freely and satisfactorily used. The importance of Atlanta as a cotton market was, during the last season, acknowledged by the New York buyers, many of whom made extensive purchases, which with the local competition enabled us to realize the most satisfactory prices; relatively higher in most instances than could have been obtained by our consignors, by shipments to more distant points.

The members of our firm are all men of large experience in cotton, and well known in the community. Our Warehouse cannot be surpassed, being of large dimensions, completely sheltered, and fire-proof. Every money facility usual in such cases we are prepared to furnish.

McDANIEL, STRONG & Co.

aug 27-d3m

Castle Rock Coal!

We are now prepared to furnish this

CELEBRATED COAL

IN ANY QUANTITY,

EITHER for manufacturing or domestic use. Having established a

Yard Opposite Our Warehouse,

for the receipt and delivery of the same, families can be supplied at short notice when

Orders are Left at Our Office.

THIS COAL being free from Sulphur and not liable to slack by exposure, renders it superior for purposes above named. Prices, at our yard, are as follows:

Lump Coal, per Car Load, 25c. ₱ bushel of 80 lbs.
" " Less than " 20 " "
Fine " per " 20 " "
" " Less than " 25 " "

Orders respectfully solicited and contracts made for shipments from the mines direct. We will also furnish COKE of the very best quality, when desired, at lowest prices.

GLENN, WRIGHT & CARR.

Atlanta, September 10, 1868 sept11d3m

A PRIZE

FOR EVERY ONE,

AT

I. T. BANKS'

SHOE AND LEATHER STORE.

FOR the least possible amount of Gold, Silver or Greenbacks, you can buy

Boots, Shoes,
Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf and Kip Skins,
Linings, Bindings, Trappings,
Blacksmiths Aprons, and
Shoe-maker's Tools

of all kinds, in large or small quantities.

Upwards of one hundred cases of the above goods received this week, and more on the way.

I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

aug23

JNO. W. WALKER, Augusta, Ga. GEO. A. ALLEN, Paducah, Ky. JNO. S. TREUTLEN, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated ourselves together under the style of

WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN

—AS—

COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

In this city, and would solicit from our friends and the public generally,

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, GRAIN AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Especial attention will be given to orders for BAGGING, ROPE etc. Wheat declared. usual advances on Produce in store. WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN,

Savannah, Ga., Sept15-d2m Office, No. 1 Bryan st.

No Politics in Business.

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE,

KEROSENE, SIXTY CENTS PER GALLON,

2,000 POUNDS OF BLUE STONE,

Pure Liquors and Wines with the Tax Q

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, —AND— DISPATCH, AND *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumes, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, fresh from the Crushers, by the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any other Metalic Paint.

Pure Train, Tanners' and Machine Oils, by the Gallon or Barrel.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metalic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant.* Prices *Low for Cash.*

J. S. WILLSON, M. D., (Successor to Willson & Crane, Under National Hotel, Atlanta.

sept19-1

THE UNION RESTORED!

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED!

NOW, if you want your PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES removed, call on

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

DRUGGISTS,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : : STREET,

And Get a Bottle of

DR. LAWRENCE'S ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER!

Which is the PANACEA for All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

We have also in store everything to be found in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG HOUSE.

SUCH AS,

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UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street,

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. S.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, Temperate Lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—the re-action being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the accompanying "Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be seen that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The Insurance given by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.49	$ 79.0
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	109.0
35	31.34	51.04	55	103.27	150.0
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	230.0

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the ten payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be paid for $1,215.50

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This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Superintendent Southern Department.

June16—dlaw

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PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.

Will sell Crop and Stock if wanted. Look at growing Crop and satisfy yourself before you buy.

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